

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 3RD, 1896.

NUMBER 10

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

11, Rua de Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Sarney,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London,
Telephone No. 293. P. O. Box. No. 167

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. FELLNER & Co.,

Bordeaux,
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

R. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

RAUNIER & Co.

186, RUA DO OUVIDOR

TAILORS AND COSTUME-MAKERS.

This establishment is mounted to execute every order.

Specialty in costume-making. Cashmeres, serges, woollens and flannels, mohairs, alpaca, drins, etc., etc., also silks and fancy stuffs for dresses, kept in stock.

Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

MODERATE PRICES.

DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA

(American Dentist)

RUA DA QUITANDA 37

(1st floor)

Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

FLINT, EDDY & CO., New York

AGENTS FOR

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight;
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles
of American manufacture.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow-Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.
The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a large dining room for families on the first floor at the above Establishment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (Plano inclinado, rua do Aqueducto) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature breeding and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENDES,
ASSERLEIA 72. TELEPHONE 3018.

Empreza Estivadora

79 RUA 1ª DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
and sailing vessels.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

Freight Cars.
The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their
Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger
Cars for broad and narrow gauge
Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

CARMO BATHS.

CHIROPODIST.

Hot and Shower Baths,
Sulphur and Medical Baths,
Plunge Baths, etc.

No. 28, Rua do Carmo,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DEBTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

Will special arrangements to prevent the reworking.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

600

For Stamp Collectors

BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale:

20 Varieties, Rs. \$600 10 Varieties, Rs. \$500
30 Varieties, Rs. \$800 50 Varieties, Rs. \$1000
40 Varieties, Rs. \$1000 80 Varieties, Rs. \$2000
Collection of 100 Varieties (nearly complete)
Rs. \$2500

All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.
Keweenaw—New issues.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from
1843 to 1894. Rs. \$500.

English-spoken. CASA PHILATELICA,
1A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula
Rio de Janeiro,
near Largo S. Francisco.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-
ways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

LAWRENCE W. HISLOP, and HISLOP & Co.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

Brazil.

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents.
Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1884.

Bankers, LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, L'd.

Codes used:

No. 1, A B C, Watkins & Scotts.

Translations from English into Portuguese
and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's this office.

D. A. DE LIMA & Co.

67, New Street, Rua da Quitanda, 56
New York. Rio de Janeiro.

Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of
all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum,
flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts
thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal
advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully at-
tended to.

Cable address: "Dollma-New York."

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1782
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1881.
Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.
G. C. Anderson, Agent.
2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**
Fire and Marine.
Capital £2,500,000
Agents for the Republic of Brazil:
Walter Christiansen & Co.
No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.**
Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £500,000
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
G. C. Anderson.
2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL**
Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £6,000,000
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
at every kind of reduced rates.
John Moore & Co. agents.
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE Co.**
Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,125,000
Reserve fund .. £670,355
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

**NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE
COMPANY**
Established 1836
Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Wilson & Co.
No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Sarinva.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**
Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751
Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751
Agent: **P. E. Swanwick,**
4, Travessa do Conselho iro Sarinva.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith Youle & Co.
No. 38 Rua 1ª de Março.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.
LIMITED.**
Representatives of
CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES.
Praga do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27.
Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara
DEPOT:
Ilha dos Ferreiros

CHARLES HUE
Commission Merchant and Ship Agent
Rua Freixo No. 5.
P. O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374.

**CONSOLIDATED
DENTAL MFG. Co.**
NEW YORK.
Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth,
Instruments, filling materials, etc.
Guaranteed as good as the best,
at lower prices. Get a sample set of
teeth at

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.
Representatives for Brazil.
2, Rua 1ª de Março.

W. & B. DOUGLAS
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic
rams, pump chain, garden
engines, Yard hydrants, street
washers, etc.
Sole representatives in Brazil,
C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Calva 1055. 2, Rua 1ª de Março.
STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,
110, Rua da Passagem
Now open for the reception of patients.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an
Order of Admission signed by any subscriber. The payment
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be
required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting phy-
sician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure
prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions
as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever
wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and
the above mentioned "order of admission."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.
The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:
Dr. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março.
from 10 to 3 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning
and 2 to 3 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m.
to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

FOR SALE
A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house.
Contains thirteen pieces: 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 rocking-chair,
and 8 other chairs. The set is new and will be sold cheap.
Can be seen at No. 96, Rua da Assembleia.

PRIVATE LESSONS.
Miss Marion Scadding having returned from England, will
be glad to arrange for pupils at Petropolis, where she intends
passing the summer.—80, Rua do Imperador.

SITUATION WANTED
An Englishman is open for an engagement in either Rio
or Santos; 12 years experience in Manchester and Brazil.
Address: Import and Export,
c/o Editor, Rio News.

Missing Friends.
Information wanted at the British Consulate General,
No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOCYRN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months
past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago,
he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to
his whereabouts.

APRIAN, Walter.—Was living some time since with
Senhor Maurice Harefoot, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Vargem
Alta, state of Rio. Information required as to his where-
abouts.

MERICCA, Fortunato—Maltese; was lately here on board
one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on
the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship
and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.
Rio de Janeiro, February 28th, 1896.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity
(opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vi-
conde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH CHRIST.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Hours
of service until further notice. Morning service 9 a. m.
on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month, 11 a. m. on 2nd
and 4th. Holy communion after morning service on 1st
Sunday, and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th. Baptisms after
morning service, or at other times by special arrange-
ment.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Catheter. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays Lecture;
services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m.
Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sun-
days; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Richeleu N. 28,
7.30 p. m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.: a.
Felicita Canica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev
A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de San'Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and
7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residência: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo
de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11
a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234
Rua d'Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services
Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p. m.
JAMES H. RODGERS and FRANKLIN H. NASC-
MENTO, Pastors. Primary School in the church build-
ing.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especial-
ly of Gynecology, and Surgeon in the Faculty of Medicine.
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. Resi-
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Alargada.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 65
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the
Bible in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.**—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to
6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room.*—
35, Rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDRETH, Mis-
sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Another revolution seems to be brewing in
Peru, but it is claimed that Pierola has nipped it in
the bud.

—The Chilean army is to be increased by four
regiments. It is also said that the port of Quin-
teros is to be fortified.

—Lima telegrams of the 27th ult. state that
recent heavy rains have caused extensive inundations
and great losses in Peru.

—A Lima telegram of the 29th ult. says that the
supreme tribunal, to which some deputies accused of
conspiracy had appealed, has declared itself in-
competent to try such cases. In all probability the
court dare not do it.

—A Santiago telegram of the 29th ult. says that
many officers of the Peruvian army compromised by
the recent political occurrences in Peru, have
been exiled by President Pierola and are now seek-
ing an asylum in Chili.

—According to Chilean reports, the Peruvians
are having two war vessels built in Europe. This
ought to alarm no one but the Peruvians them-
selves, but in all probability the Chileans will make
the most of it. Possibly it will furnish an excuse
for another Chilean incursion.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 29th ult. says
that the *Nueva Republica* has denounced various
robberies made in the public revenue office (*Re-
sauraria fiscal*) at Iquique. In one instance a
package was sent from that office, sealed and
marked as containing \$39,000. On being opened it
was found to contain nothing but old paper and
saltpetre.

—A Santiago telegram of the 27th ult. says that
a mechanic has invented an automatic apparatus
for transporting artillery. It will probably be
something after the style of endowing a monkey-
wrench with reason. An automatic apparatus for
transporting artillery! What does it mean? Surely
the telegraph correspondent has lost the
last particle of sense remaining in him!

—A revolution is now on in Nicaragua. Others
are due in Colombia, Venezuela, Uruguay and
various other South American republics.

—What would old Galen say if he saw the ad-
vertisement of two doctors in Tarapaca, Chili,
who call for a subject that will permit them to try
an operation on his body, by which his life will be
kept open in order to observe the workings within
while digesting his food? Five thousand dollars
are offered as a reward to the man that has the
pluck or the folly to offer himself as a victim.
What is still stranger, is that 142 have offered
themselves for the operation, and amongst them a
strong pugilist. The latter has been selected by
the doctors. He says that with the five thousand
dollars he will establish an athletic academy, and
if he dies he will have no wife to weep or rejoice
over it, as the case may be. The only difficulty,
we suspect, is that the Chilean government may
have the sense to prevent the barbarous operation
from being performed.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

From *The Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 15th.

HOSPILITY TO FOREIGNERS.

It is impossible for the man who has lived in
this country for more than a generation, and has
taken advantage of his opportunities for obser-
vation, to blink the fact that the hostile feeling,
which has always existed to a greater or less
extent between Argentines and foreigners, is to-
day decidedly stronger and more aggressive than
it was five and twenty, or even fifteen, years ago.
And if the observer penetrates a little below the
surface he will become aware of a singular fact,
which is, that the bitterest opponents of the foreigner
is the son of the foreigner, born and educated in
Argentina. We italicize the word "educated",
because it may also be noted, that the sons of
foreigners born in Argentina, but educated abroad,
are wont to claim, as far as they can, the nation-
ality of their fathers, thus proving once again that
a feeling of patriotism is not derived from the ac-
cident of birth, but is the result of environment and
association.

Calmly and dispassionately considered, the ho-
stile feelings of the Argentines of the younger
generation towards foreigners are not only expli-
cable, but natural and even inevitable. Born and
brought up in a country where government is
intensely personal, and politics penetrate into
schools, colleges and even families, while every
encouragement is given to precocity, the young
Argentine breathes an atmosphere which impreg-
nates him with the idea that foreigners are the
bloodsuckers of his country. While no mention
is made of the enormous capitals which the foreign
banks, railways, tramways, insurance and other
companies have poured into Argentina, he sees
the statement constantly made that they drain the
country's resources in order to send "foreigners
generations" abroad every year.

He hears nothing of the benefits which the
creditors of the country have achieved, but their
usury and greed is dinned perpetually in his ears,
so that he has grown up during the last fifteen or
twenty years to look upon the country's creditors
as the country's greatest enemies.

The egotism of the Argentine press is unbound-
ed; it prates perpetually and complacently on the
growing civilization and progress of the country,
but never credits the foreigner with any hand in
it; he is only delighted, loudly and complacently,
with what he takes out of the country, although
it is merely the interest upon the capital which
he has brought in, and which has been subjected to
considerable mulcting of one sort and another on
the way.

Press and people alike appear to be blind to, or
purposely ignore, the fact that interest paid out
of the country is the strongest possible incentive
to the influx of more capital, which all admit
does not exist in the country and is nevertheless
absolutely necessary to further development.

It is a constant source of annoyance to the
average Argentine that the banks, the railways,
the tramways, and the principal industries should
be foreign, and this very fact actually increases his
feeling of hostility, however unreasonable and
unreasoning it may be.

Again, the Argentine of this generation is con-
siderably better educated than his father was.
Thirty years ago the Argentine accepted the in-
novation of railways, and gave all the facilities he
could to the foreigner who proposed to reduce the
journey from Tucuman to Buenos Aires from six
weeks to three or four days. He never thought
of building railways himself, or of quitting the
tranquil pastoral existence of his forebears. But
his sons, and the sons of the foreigners who mar-
ried in the country, are quite different. They are
more or less educated; they feel equal or even
superior to the foreigner in every way; they have
become doctors, engineers, company directors,
promoters, and managers, and have no further use
for the foreigner; and, as they are not yet in a
position to absolutely confiscate the foreigner's
property, they content themselves, for the present,
with exacting laws to molest that property, and
harrass its alien owners to the utmost.

It is natural, and properly considered, it is a
purely evolutionary process, but it is none the less
dangerous, inasmuch as it may, by increased pres-
sure, stop the influx of capital, and thus seriously
retard the country's progress. And how, it may
be asked, can this hostility be lessened, and the
increasing friction between foreigner and native be
avoided? We unhesitatingly answer, by natu-
ralization in one form or another, by which the
foreigner shall have a vital and permanent interest
in the country, and shall be made to feel that if he
is badly governed it is his own fault; that the
Argentine may no longer reproach him with being
a mere bird of passage, come to seek what he may,
after a few years sojourn, take away to the country
from which he sprang.

We have seen frequent projects of naturalisation,
and have written many columns upon the subject,
and we repeat that it becomes more pressing as
the time goes on. Never was there a time when
legislation pressed harder upon foreign capital, or
when press and public showed such hostility to
foreign enterprise and its directors, and while we
cannot express any surprise that it should be so,
we think that it would be wise that both foreigner
and native should face the growing evil, and adopt
a means for its palliation.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 750,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
20, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Direktion Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Calixa 108.) (Calixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction des Dictionnaires Gesellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
England.....	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France.....	Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. André Neufville & Co., Paris.
Spain.....	Credit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
Belgium.....	Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Italy.....	Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano. Genoa, and correspondents.
Portugal.....	Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.
United States.....	G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Leidenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.
Uruguay.....	L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
Argentina.....	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do.

Open accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Kraus-Petersen,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 597, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 750,000
Reserve fund " 750,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buzos
Ara, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 500,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Hine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A. NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Paris Branch: 5, Avenue de l'Opera.

Capital paid up: Rs. 10,000,000\$000

Board of Directors:

President: CONDE DE FLOURENÇO,

Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUARY,

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

Correspondents:

Paris, Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Geneva:—BANQUE
DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

London: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

HOGG, LEFEBVRE & Co.

71, RUA 1º DE MARÇO

Sole Agents for

John Robertson & Son, Dundee.

Fine Old Scotch Whisky, in bottle and cask.

M. B. Foster & Sons, Ltd., London.

Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, Old Tom Gin, Ginger Ale,
Soda Water, &c.

J. & E. Atkinson, London.

Perfumery and Toilet Soaps.

Peck Frean & Co., London.

Biscuits.

Champagne Extra Dry, Brandy, Wines, Liqueurs, etc.

WILLIAM SMITH, ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO.

1st floor.

BOUNDARIES OF BRITISH GUIANA—THE EVIDENCE OF MAPS.
To the Editor of The Times.

Sir,—The evidence of maps in boundary questions is important both directly and as illustrating and supporting the evidence of other documents. In the elucidation of the question of the boundary of British Guiana the maps of the region upon it by cartographic documents is of more than ordinary importance. As the map-room of the Royal Geographical Society is a national institution, containing a collection of great value which serves to illustrate the question in its various bearings, it has become a duty to place the public, both in this country and in America, in possession of the cartographic evidence in the society's collection. Chief Justice Daly, the venerable president of the New York Geographical Society, has already performed a similar useful service by reviewing the evidence of the maps in the collection of that society and by exposing the dishonest character of the Venezuelan claim as stated by Señor Calcaño (see *New York Herald*, Jan. 19, 1896).

The Guiana maps are naturally divided into four groups—first, the early maps showing the names by which the region was first known; second, the maps derived from Spanish sources; third, the maps setting forth the boundaries of Dutch Guiana; and, fourth, the results of more recent British discoveries and surveys.

Our examples of the first group are numerous, and the following are representative as regards the region between the Orinoco and the Amazon. The famous atlas of Ortelius (1570) contains a map of South America with the word Caribana occupying the space between the two great rivers. Hondius, in his atlas of 1623, also names the region Caribana, with the word Guiana more inland. The two Amsterdam atlases of Vischer (1651) and Blaeuw (1665) have the name Guiana, while Janson and Herman Moll follow Blaeuw. The word Caribana is derived from Carib, and indicates the country occupied by the Carib Indians. The evidence derivable from these early maps, from 1570 to about 1670, is that Caribana, the region now Guiana, between the Orinoco and the Amazon, was not occupied by the Spaniards, but by independent Carib tribes.

Spanish claims were not, therefore, derived either from discovery or occupation, but from an imaginary title conferred by their interpretation of the bull of Pope Alexander VI., as modified by the convention of Tordesillas dated June 7, 1494. According to this comical arrangement a meridian line was to be drawn from pole to pole at a distance of 370 leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde, which were assumed to be in the same longitude. All to the westward of the line was to belong to Spain; all to the eastward to Portugal. The position of the meridian was never fixed, and the two countries continued to dispute over it until they have ceased to have any American colonies. It depended on the point of departure, the number of leagues in a degree, and other details. The Spanish interpretation is shown on the anonymous map of 1527, sometimes ascribed to Fernando Columbus, and on the Ribeiro map of 1529. It makes the Pope's meridian strike the American continent a little west of the mouth of the Amazon, and thus includes all the Guianas and half Brazil on the Spanish side. The Portuguese view is shown on the Cantino map of 1502 and others, and Mr. Harrisse, the highest American authority on this subject, places the Portuguese version of the Pope's meridian in 62° 30' W. of Paris (Winsor, "Narr. and Crit. Hist. of America II., 108, n). This leaves Guiana on the Portuguese, or eastern, side of the line, and disposes of the Spanish claim and of the more preposterous Venezuelan claim which is based on it. But the true position of this ridiculous meridian has never been decided, and no country, other than Spain and Portugal, was in any way bound by it. This explanation is necessary because the Borgia meridian represents the sole ground on which the claim of Spain and of her inheritor, Venezuela, is based. It is also necessary to bear in mind that the eastern province of the Spanish captaincy-general of Venezuela was called Nueva Andalusia, and extended from Cumana to the Orinoco, including the few Spanish settlements on the right bank of that river. In a map maker wanted to set forth the imaginary title derived from the papal bull, Nueva

Andalusia was written all over the map, including the Guianas, down to the Amazon.

We may now proceed to review the second class of maps derived from Spanish sources. We first find "Nueva Andalusia" written across Guiana in an old but anonymous Spanish map in our collection, and this is repeated on an undated map of De l'Isle, who lived between 1675 and 1726, and on others published by Motier and Couvens, of Amsterdam. These maps represent the last tradition of the papal bull, which was fast dying out. The first Spanish map which acknowledges existing facts is that of Father José Gumilla in 1758, who shows the correct Dutch boundary along the mountains of Imataca, separating the tributaries of the Essequibo from those of the Orinoco. By the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, more than a century earlier, it was settled that Spain and Holland should continue in possession of such territories as either respectively then held or possessed. In 1621 the States-General had granted a charter specifying the mouth of the Orinoco as the western limit of the territory of the Dutch West India Company, and Spain had recognized the right of Holland to the whole basin of the Essequibo by repeated acts which will doubtless appear in the forthcoming blue-book. But the Spaniards were naturally wedded to their papal bull, and were slow to allow long-established facts to appear on their maps. Father Gumilla set an excellent example in 1758. But then followed a map published in 1775 by Juan de la Cruz Cano, on which a line was drawn, not to show the boundary claimed by the Dutch and acknowledged by Spain, but the supposed limit of territory actually settled by the Dutch and under cultivation. This line follows the Essequibo to the junction of the Cuyuni, then ascends the Cuyuni to the junction of a little stream called the Tupura, and follows the Tupura to its source, whence a line is drawn to the source of the Moroko, the course of which it follows to the Atlantic. The whole basin of the Pomarun is thus included. But it by no means follows that the territory beyond this line was claimed as Spanish. It represents the country within the sphere of Dutch influence not actually settled by the Dutch at that time, but occupied by the Caribs and other tribes who were allies of Holland, and had never allowed a Spaniard to enter it.

The Cruz map, with its boundary line, continued to be copied by map-makers for many years; for instance, in 1807 by L. D'Arcy de la Rochette, in 1808 in Cary's atlas, and also by travellers who derived their information from Spaniards in Venezuela, such as Humboldt (1800-1804) and De Pons (1801-1808). Humboldt describes the lines drawn by Cruz, but adds that it is not recognised by the Dutch, who place their boundary at the river Karima, and thence to the Cuyuni. De Pons ("Voyage à la Partie Orientale de la Tierra Firme," Paris, 1806) also describes the line of Cruz, observing, however, that the Spaniards practically do not occupy one inch of the basin of the Essequibo, where the natives defend their independence and are allies of the Dutch. The line of Cruz is also adopted by General Codazzi in his well-known map of Venezuela published in 1840, who shows the positions of several old Dutch forts and posts. The Cruz line gives the English both banks of the Essequibo from the junction of the Cuyuni to the mouth, and is sanctioned not only by Spanish authorities, but by Codazzi, the highest Venezuelan authority. Yet the Venezuelans now have the audacity to claim the line of the Essequibo to its mouth. They have gone so far as to publish a second edition of the Codazzi map in 1876, under the name of one Miguel Tejera, with the words, "Territorio usurpado por los Ingleses" written over the part conceded both by the Spaniards and by Codazzi!

The geographical dictionary of Antonio de Alcedo, published in 1787, is the first Spanish work which begins to acknowledge established facts. Yet, under some heads, even Alcedo clings to the papal bull. Thus Nueva Andalusia is described as extending over Dutch, French, and Brazilian Guiana to the mouth of the Amazon. But when he descends to details he tells us that the Dutch had settlements on the Pomarun surrounded by plantations and cultivated lands, and that they extended their influence up the Mazausia, Cuyuni, and other rivers.

We now come to the third group of maps, which shows the real boundary of Dutch Guiana. This group is based on the labors of the illustrious French geographers of the 17th and 18th centuries, commencing with the beautiful atlas of Sanson, published in 1669. The name of Caribana here appears across the territory from the Orinoco to the Amazon, while Nueva Andalusia is correctly shown as extending from Cumana to the Orinoco, with a small tract on the right bank of that river. The map in the atlas of F. de Witt, published in 1688, follows Sanson. But it was D'Anville, the greatest geographer of his age, who first delineated the two boundaries of Dutch Guiana. He followed Sanson and F. de Witt, but he would not be satisfied without authentic and original information. As a geographer he would see that the Dutch, having been established for a century and a half on the Essequibo, and having extended their influence up its tributaries, had a right to claim the whole basin of that river, allowing for legitimate territorial expansion; for no part was occupied by Spain or any other nation. Chief Justice Daly has well illustrated this point by the case of Louisiana. The French colony extended little beyond the delta of the Mississippi, but the French government ceded to the United States the whole sphere of its influence, from the mouth of that river to its head waters. D'Anville accordingly showed the Dutch boundary as including the whole basin of the Essequibo. In the 1755 English edition of D'Anville's atlas the same boundary line is shown, and in the 1772 edition the boundary line is colored. Since that time all map-makers have been unanimous in following D'Anville. In Jeffrey's "West India Pilot" (1725) the Dutch boundary begins near the mouth of the Barima, and also on the chart of Captain Thompson (1783). The same boundary, giving the whole basin of the Essequibo to British Guiana, is shown on every map of any authority down to Kiepert, Stieler, and Andrieu.

By the treaty of 1814 the Dutch ceded the portion of Guiana which includes the basin of the Essequibo to Great Britain. Spain was a party to the treaty, at a time when that country was in full possession of Venezuela. There had been disturbances, and independence had been declared in 1811, but in July, 1814, the Spanish government had put down the insurrection, and was in full possession until 1821, when, owing to the valor of the British legion at the battle of Carabobo, and to the aid of British treasure, Venezuela finally secured her independence as a part of Colombia. In 1830 she became a separate republic. But when Spain became a party to the cession of Guiana to Great Britain by the treaty of 1814, the government of that country was the sovereign of Venezuela. As the inheritor from Spain of that sovereignty, and of its rights and duties, the Venezuelan republic is bound in honor to adhere to the provisions of the treaty of 1814, which abrogated all previous claims ever made by Spain, and secured to Great Britain the sovereignty of the whole basin of the Essequibo.

The fourth group of maps shows the British discoveries and surveys since 1830. The discoveries were energetically prosecuted by the council of the Royal Geographical Society from 1834 to 1839, for at that time the head waters of the Essequibo and its tributaries were entirely unknown. The council selected an accomplished Prussian traveller named Robert H. Schomburgk to explore British Guiana, paying his expenses and drawing up his instructions. During his first scientific expedition he ascended the Essequibo far beyond any point previously reached, discovered the King William falls, and explored the course of the Rupununi. In 1836 he explored the Berbice and Corentyns to their sources. In 1837 and 1838 he explored the Essequibo to its source, and connected his scientific work with that of Humboldt on the upper Orinoco. In 1840 Schomburgk received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the following year he became her majesty's commissioner to survey the boundaries of British Guiana. He explored the Waimi and Barima, and delineated a boundary by which a large extent of British territory, comprising the whole valley of the Yuruari, was given up to Venezuela. Even then the Venezuelans had commenced their lawless encroachments into British territory, and the line was designed to satisfy them and to secure

a good understanding—a fruitless attempt. The Venezuelans have called this boundary "La caprichosa linea de Schomburgk." Nothing could be further from the truth. The line was drawn on a just and well-defined principle, conceding to Venezuela the Yuruari valley, which had been lawlessly occupied by the Venezuelans, and retaining the territory which had never been occupied by the Spaniards or Venezuelans, and to which they have no right. The line commences at the mouth of the Amacura, on territory which had belonged to Holland since 1621, follows that river to its source, includes the basins of the Barima and Barana, and then follows down the Akarabisi to its junction with the Cuyuni. That river, then, becomes the boundary to its source. This concession of British territory shows that nothing could have been further from the thoughts of English statesmen than an infringement of the Monroe doctrine. A first and second Schomburgk line has been shown on maps, and this has been interpreted as vacillation. But there has been no change in the line itself as explained above. The change on the maps is merely due to variations necessary by more recent discoveries and more accurate surveys. Five of Schomburgk's maps were published in the journals of the Royal Geographical Society; and a very excellent map of British Guiana, compiled from them on a scale of seven miles to an inch, was engraved in 1875.

Since the days of Schomburgk the falls of Kaieteur, on the Potaro, have been discovered by Mr. C. B. Brown, Mount Roraima has been explored by Flint, Whitley and im-Thurn. Mr. im-Thurn has done a great and useful work in the north-west district of British Guiana, and Mr. G. G. Dixon has discovered the source of the Barima.

It will have been seen, from the evidence of maps, that Spain had no claim to British Guiana, that Venezuela, therefore, inherits no claim, and that even if the territory was adjudged not to belong to Great Britain, it in no way follows that it belongs to Venezuela. The right of Great Britain rests on discovery, on the Dutch possession of three centuries, on effective occupation, and on treaty. The evidence derived from maps is important in itself, and it will certainly serve to illustrate and give additional force to the documents in the forthcoming blue-book.

I have, etc.,
CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM,
President of the Royal Geographical Society.
February 4.

"HORRAH!" is an interjection that has a powerful significance. It was an appeal to the Norse god Thor, and was derived from the words "Thor ae" or "Thor ait." Uttering this battle-cry, our forefathers dashed upon their foes. Little does the hoy who cries "Hurrah!" to celebrate some youthful triumph, as the winning of a game of cricket, know that he is invoking the aid of the mighty divinity, and proclaiming himself to be a heathen.

THE true sphere of influence for the United States is north of the main continent of South America. With South America she has no interest and should have no care. The people of South America do not care for her; there is nothing in common between the two Americas except the form of government; the South American republics do not like the United States particularly well, and the United States might well return the compliment.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

THE total amount given to colleges, art galleries, libraries, charities, etc., by private individuals in the United States last year was \$28,943,549, against \$19,967,116 in 1894. Of this enormous free and voluntary gift, colleges and universities received \$12,379,820, charities \$5,745,670, churches \$2,089,150, museums and art galleries \$1,724,500, libraries \$538,433, and other institutions \$6,471,976. This is a record of which many an older nation might feel proud.

THE British consul in Mexico thinks that when the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are built, and the Tehuantepec line enjoys a share of the interoceanic carrying trade now monopolized by the Panama railway, there is no reason why it should not prove a commercial success. The Tehuantepec railway crosses the isthmus from the port of Coatzacoalcas on the Gulf of Mexico to Salina Cruz on the Pacific, a distance of 192 miles. This line belongs to the Mexican government, and was built and equipped at their expense. Great difficulties were encountered in the construction of this line, principally owing to the swampy nature of the country on the Atlantic side, which extends nearly up to the station of La Puerta, the frontier of the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. To this point the line runs through a dense tropical forest, crossing several large rivers. The bridge over the Jaltepec river alone is 431 feet in length, not counting a trestle approach of 224 feet.

New Zealand Store.

This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

Lobsters, crabs, fish and game are also received directly from New Zealand and Southampton by frigorific process, in every mail steamer.

Orders are carefully attended to and the quality guaranteed.

Carrage free to every house in town.

Coelho & Dias

Ouvidor No. 37.

PENSION FRANÇAISE

27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BREAKFAST: Three dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$000.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, ½ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$500.

ACCORDING TO CHOICE

The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now completed, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in other times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trams at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

NEW FAMILY PENSION

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

BOTAFOGO.

This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc.

The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL TIJUCA

RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour 3\$000.

EUGENIO HONOLD,

PROPRIETOR.

Grande Hotel Bello Horizonte.

No. 1, RUA MARINHO, Santa Thereza.

Telephone No. 8,031

Curvello (tram cars right at the door)

This hotel is situated at one of the most picturesque points of the Santa Thereza hills; the building possesses excellent sanitary arrangements, large gardens and a beautiful view over the whole bay.

Information will be given to Messrs. J. F. Coelho & Co. No. 27, Rua do Ouvidor.

J. B. NOGUEIRA & Co.

PROPRIETORS

.CHAMPAGNE

LANSON PÈRE & FILS

A RHEIMS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Importer and Agent:

J. C. V. MENDES.

Largo do Paço No. 1.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for *The European Mail*.

A large assortment of English novels, Tauchnitz Editions, Franklin Square Library and Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought, Collections of stamps purchased.

Agents for Longstrech's Rubber Stamps.

Perfumes of Atkinson and Piesse & Lubin.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY

Telephone No. 10,083

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shoppes) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

Sole Agents:

M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.

25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

P. O. B. 1175.

Telephone, 181.

GABRIEL KRATZ

Boot and Shoe store

33, RUA DE SÃO JOSÉ, 33

For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather..... 8\$000
and calf..... 7\$000
Idem, French calf, pointed.... 9\$ and 10\$000
Idem, Milliet and Carnot top..... 14\$000

For Ladies:

Borzequins, kid-leather..... 12\$000
Boots, with elastics..... 0\$000
Idem, pointed..... 9\$000
Borzequins for girls..... 0\$500
Idem, kid, yellow..... 7\$000
Slippers, cat-head..... 4\$500
Shoes for children..... 3\$ and 3\$000

THOMAS I. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

Continued from *The Review*, Buenos Aires.

THROUGH BOLIVIA.

In the early morning, while trying to get a dip, the Indians, generally the fair sex, would come down and sit on the bank of the stream—which was about two yards wide, and watch with profoundest interest the process of washing and dressing—we by this time were quite hardened, and looked upon them as so many ugly bronze statues—terribly ugly! One curious fact remains, and that is, that a great many of the Chiquitanos Indians have the oblique eyes and physiognomy of the Tartar races. It is also said that many of the words in their language are similar to the Chinese. If this is so, it would clearly show that in the remote past there must have been a connection between Europe and America. For the next 100 miles the *senda* crosses the forest that lies between the hills and Rio Grande. The road was very bad, water and mud everywhere, but in the dry season sometimes there is not a drop of water the whole distance. There is a deep ravine about half way, called "Pozo del Tigre," which generally has a little water. Here live a man and his wife as long as the water lasts, and when it dries up they remove to the Rio Grande. The country in this region is an absolute waste, and I doubt if it ever could be put to any agricultural use, the soil being clay. The trees won't even grow to any size, and the only plants that seem to flourish are the cactus and orchids, which are everywhere. We were very much bothered by a small stingless bee, about the size of a house fly, which would persist in entering one's eyes, nose, mouth, or ears, without the slightest compunction. When squashed this bee had a strong, unpleasant, aromatic smell which evidently was the mode of defence, or rather protection, against the many fly-eating insects and birds, that nature had given it.

The Rio Grande was reached. The country was the same barren, clay soil, but near the river, here and there, were a few miles of sandy soil, and it was remarkable to see the sudden change in the foliage and the size of the trees. The Rio Grande, when in flood, is very difficult to cross, being some three miles wide and having a very strong current, and as there are no boats the mode of crossing is unique: a skin is placed on the sand and two or three *petacas*, or leather boxes which are usually used in Bolivia for mule travelling, are placed in the centre, the edges of the hide are then bent up, and the corners doubled back and tied with raw hide. The whole then presents the appearance of a shallow, flat-bottomed bag. This is dragged into the stream and towed across by three or four naked Indians. We were fortunate in finding the river low and not more than 400 yards wide, but each journey took over half an hour. We swam and waded over, and where the current is the strongest we found it impossible to stand, the sand being washed away in a moment from under our feet. The water is of a dirty white color, and the river itself is always changing its course, in the light, sandy soil, thus making navigation impossible even for canoes. A few leagues lower down it has left its old course and entered the forest. There is a legend that at one time it ran due east into the Paraguay, but its bed becoming dammed up it took a northerly course into the Amazon. As this district has never been explored, it is impossible to say if there is any truth in this statement. The other side of the river is like another country. Everything changes, the soil and even the climate. The ground gradually rises to the base of the Cordilleras, and the soil is a sandy loam.

The city of Santa Cruz is about thirty miles from the river, lat. 19d. 46' 55", longitude 63d. 5' 34", height above the sea level, 1,450 feet. We were very much disappointed on entering it. We had heard so much of Santa Cruz from the Bolivians we had met, that we naturally expected to see a fine city, instead of which we found mud-built houses, streets of sand, no sanitary arrangements whatever, and no supply of water. The houses have a bamboo frame plastered over with mud, and a boarded roof, on the top of which are placed half round tiles bedded in mud. The roof overhangs the pavement and is supported by wooden pillars, thus forming a continuous corridor. All the houses are of the same style and remind one of some of the old houses in Lisbon. The streets at the end of each square have stepping stones made of pieces of palm sunk

into the ground, and as the rain-fall is so very heavy they are absolutely necessary.

We found there was generally a strong wind blowing, which made walking in the streets delightful, owing to the fine sand filling the air with dust, which got in everywhere. Glass being an unknown quantity, and as the doors and shutters were of very bad workmanship, keeping it out of the houses was an impossibility. One of the most curious things about the Cruzanians is that everybody seems to have something to sell. The shop, as a rule, consists of a room in the house where they live, in one corner of which there is piled up maize, sugar, or grain for sale. Even the prefect of the town has sugar heaped in a room in his house, and is ready to sell two cents' worth with the greatest of pleasure.

As a rule there are no comforts of life in Santa Cruz, no carpets, or if there is one in a house they take very good care to let everybody see it. Tiled floors, unpapered walls, a row of cane-bottomed chairs, Indian matting, and a table completes the furniture in an ordinary room. But some of the inhabitants, who have travelled, furnish their houses a little better. In one house I saw a splendid brass bedstead which could not have cost less than £50, and in the other end of the room there was sugar to sell. We one evening heard two men talking about their belonging to the *alta aristocracia* of Santa Cruz. It is a mixture of barbarism and civilization. The *alta aristocracia* go about during the day in frock coats and top hats, and at night probably sleep on a *catre* in a room which in Europe would not be considered good enough for a stable.

Apart from business, there is absolutely nothing to do in the town, which probably accounts for so much drinking going on there. The foreign trade is in the hands of Germans, and we saw "Glasgow cotton" made in Hamburg sold as English goods. Potato spirit, sold as brandy, costing about 2d. a bottle in Germany, is sold at 3 or 4 Bolivianos. The wine is likewise falsified. As the Cruzanians know nothing about foreign wines, as a rule, a bottle well got up with gilt and wire tickles his fancy, no matter what the poison is like inside he will pay for it. German beer is very much drunk, but the best drink is the chicha, made of Cochabamba maize, and the maize is brought by the Colas, the highlanders of Bolivia, to sell in Santa Cruz.

The women are very hard working, and it is a rare thing to see a man selling in a shop. The whole time we were there, though constantly on the lookout, we never saw a beautiful woman. There are a good many pianos in the town, and one or two bands of music. The latter can be hired for a small sum per hour, and from what we heard, it seemed that they were generally kept going all night. When a fellow is merry he sends for the band, and has a high old time drinking beer and listening to the big drum.

The trade of the town is sugar, coffee and cattle. The Colas come down from the highlands bringing salt, wheat, potatoes, etc., which they sell in Santa Cruz, returning with their mules loaded with sugar or coffee, etc. On the road, between Santa Cruz and the Paraguay, which is the only road a cart can travel from the city, we estimated there were about 200 bullock carts and 300 mules employed in the transport of goods. The carts can only make one journey in the year to Puerto Suarez and back, owing to the fearful state of the roads in the wet season, which, by the way, lasts for six months. To make the single journey three to four months is required. A railway by this route would be simply throwing money away. The only way to get a quicker and more direct road to Europe would be by the Amazon, and at a future date when a railway is made to go round the falls of the Madeira, goods could be delivered in Santa Cruz within two months from time of shipping, instead of from twelve to twenty-four months as it now is; and it is certain that the great natural riches of the plains, which lie at the foot of the Cordilleras, will never be developed until there is a quick mode of transport to our European markets.

Labor is very scarce—partly due to the *peones* being taken to Trinidad and sold to the india-rubber merchants, and partly to their natural laziness. A peon can be sold for 1000 Blvs., about £83, in the Gomales, and fortunes have been made in this business. Indian children can also be bought

in Santa Cruz for servants. A child of eight or nine summers is worth 40 or 50 Blvs., but when they attain to the age of puberty, generally run away. This, of course, is not legal, but nevertheless it is done.

A North American bought three boys a year ago, and mutilated them in a barbarous manner. It occurred in Europe he would be sentenced to penal servitude for life. In Santa Cruz things are managed differently—he sleeps in the prison, but during the day he is allowed to attend to his business, which is ice manufacturing. Evidently the authorities thought it would be a bad thing for the town if there was nobody to attend to the ice machine.

In this part of Bolivia locusts seldom appear, but when they do they always come from the south. In Santa Fé, they generally come from a northerly direction, showing that the home of the locust lies in the grand plains of the Chaco.

We found the Bolivians an exceedingly kind and friendly people, and nowhere in our travels in South America have we experienced greater hospitality.

A MEMBER OF THE GREAT UNEMPLOYED.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—It is calculated that Argentina has accumulated eight millions of Mance cartridges.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 27th says that the cabinet had resolved upon the dismissal of Gen. Campos as chief of police.

—The British steamer *Kingsland* from Rio to Buenos Aires, was stranded on the English bank at the entrance to the River Plate on the 19th ult.

—The total production of Argentine sugar in 1895 was 124,000,000 kilos, and the consumption is estimated at 95,000,000. Tucuman produced 108,000,000; Salta and Junin 11,000,000; Santa Fé and the Chaco 5,000,000.

—The January demographic report for Montevideo gives 590 births (197 illegitimate), 94 marriages and 358 deaths. There were 6,821 arrivals and 6,351 departures. The population of the city was estimated at 243,486.

—The Argentines are indignant because the Italian minister has arranged to go to Bahia Blanca in company with the Italian military engineer Luigi. If the Argentine continues, they will soon be entitled to the leather medal. A telegram of the 28th says the Italian minister has resolved not to go to Bahia Blanca. It would be interesting to know if the Argentines realize how contemptible such conduct appears.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires of the 29th announce that three fatal cases of yellow fever have been reported in Belgium, said to have been caused by soiled clothing received belonging to a passenger from Rio who died from yellow fever on the steamer *Hispida*. Seven cases were also under treatment. The houses had been rigorously isolated, and on the 1st inst. one more patient was reported as having died.

—We hear that all the tobacco manufacturers and dealers are sending in a powerful joint petition to the government against the practically vexatious nature of the regulations for enforcing the new tobacco tax. In case it is not attended to (which will most probably happen) they will probably agree to close all their establishments on March 10 for a certain period. We hope they will be firm in their resolution. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The naval squadron, under Commander Barriari, has not left as quickly as was anticipated. Its last orders were to return to its exercises for two months more; and, as this required heavy provisions and a greater supply of coal, it is no wonder that its departure was delayed until yesterday morning. Many attempts have been made to exculpate the commander for his return; yet, though some valid excuses have been brought, the whole affair shows up the inefficiency of our naval equipment in a very strong light. We must, however, correct the statement reported that he had been ordered under arrest. This was not true. The real fault lies with the medical staff, which has disgraced the navy; first in some of the doctors refusing to go at the last moment, and secondly the incapacity of those that went, who might have given previous notice that sufficient medicines were not on hand. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 18.

—We quote to-day, with entire approval, an article from the *Rio News* on mischievous press telegrams. It is a subject we have often touched upon in these columns, when quoting the absurd or false reports of River Plate affairs that have been telegraphed to London and New York. As the system is worked at present, especially by the New York papers, there is no doubt that it leads to serious and even dangerous abuses, against which protest is gradually being heard in all parts of the world. The New York papers and their correspondents are certainly among the chief sinners in this respect, and our readers may remember the exposure we were able to make of some of their misdeeds in the Brazilian revolution to which our contemporary refers. The abuse will probably continue so long as a certain class of newspapers prefer sensation to accuracy, and so long as they entrust their telegraphic correspondence to "smart" but unscrupulous men, who would not hesitate to endanger the peace of nations in order to provide sensational "copy" or to serve particular interests. The better class of papers do a good work in exposing these whenever the opportunity offers. Still, as the *Rio News* says, something more is wanted in making the sinning papers or their correspondents more responsible for their faults. —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 21.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Circulation invariably in advance.)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum (for Brazil).
\$10.00 or £2 abroad (40s when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis, for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

George H. Phelps, Esq.,

154 Nassau St., NEW YORK;

Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, LONDON;

Frost & Co.,

33 New Bridge St.,

and at the Victoria Store, SÃO PAULO.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

70, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

Those of our subscribers who reside at a distance, will confer a great favor upon us by sending us the amount of their subscriptions by registered letter, cheque, or postoffice money order. There are no convenient facilities for us to collect these small amounts, and we must therefore trust upon the good-will of each individual subscriber.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 3rd, 1896.

DURING the past week, exchange again weakened and fell below 9 pence, and the native press, with one noteworthy exception, has again filled high heaven with their appeals to the government and their denunciations of the banks and speculators. It is remarkable how persistent such an error can be. A little reflection ought to show these critics that the banks and speculators have neither the power nor wish to keep on depressing the rate of exchange. Their business is to make commissions and differences, and they will make them just as surely at 12, 15, 18 or 24 pence, as at 9 pence. Then, too, the amounts involved and the number of men interested are too great to permit the manipulation of the market. Further study and reflection, coupled with some knowledge of business, ought also to show them that there are other causes at work to produce this unfortunate decline. The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 28th has stated what these causes are, and has done it so concisely and clearly that they are repeating it to-day for the benefit of those who may not see that journal. From this exposition it will be seen that the causes are very largely commercial—an exceptionally large importation coincident with a largely diminished exportation. The balance of payments is largely against us, and a fall in exchange results. Besides this we have occasionally the disturbing influence of the government in the market, driven there by the necessity of remitting large amounts to Europe to pay for ships, guns, small arms, munitions and other equally unnecessary things. To improve the situation, the *Jornal* has the courage to say, the government must begin to economise and to improve its credit. The contrary of this policy is now the rule.

There is something very peculiar about the attitude which Italy has assumed toward Abyssinia. Instead of being treated like an independent nationality, Abyssinia is made to figure as a revolted province and Italy is assuming the right to deprive her of belligerent rights and to close all communication between her and the outside world. Some weeks ago the cable informed us that martial law had been declared by General Barriari and that this recourse would give him the right to open letters so as to prevent Menelik from communicating with the European powers. As the Abyssinians are considered to be only half civilized, no one seems to have taken any notice of this extraordinary proposition. Suppose, however, this recourse applied to any recognized European state, how long would such a measure be permitted to stand without protest? How long would the Czar submit to have his letters intercepted and opened by another power, under the plea that mar-

tial law in a state through which the mails were passing gave that power the right to open them? And now the cable tells us that Italy intends to withdraw from the Brussels convention so that she can confiscate any arms sent to Abyssinia by way of the Red Sea. This is quite as irrational and arbitrary as the proposed robbery of the mails. If we are not mistaken Abyssinia is a free and independent nation. Its government and its people have, therefore, all the rights of that status, among which are those of raising money, buying arms and munitions, and treating diplomatically with other powers. It is no act of enmity to Italy, nor a breach of international law, to sell arms and munitions to that country, nor to supply her with money. If Italy were at war with Austria, she would claim the right to obtain all these in any country of the world. Why can not Abyssinia do the same? If Italy can effectively blockade all the ports and other approaches to Abyssinia, then the introduction of such supplies may be stopped, but that country would still have the right to run the blockade if possible. In fact Abyssinia has just the same rights that Italy has, and a few more. Italy is carrying out a sordid scheme of conquest. She is trying to extend her colonial dominion in Africa at the expense of an old and independent nationality. And she is doing all this in an unjustifiable manner. Moreover, she is doing it at a heavy cost to an already overburdened, misgoverned people—but that, of course, is their business. If the Italian people are willing to submit to the mercenary and tyrannical policy of Crispi, then they have no one to blame but themselves. But when they come into conflict with other nationalities, they must observe the customs and rules which govern international relations. They must not call the foreigner an enemy who sells arms to Abyssinia, nor must they open his letters on suspicion that they come from that country. And they must fight fair!

While we must admit that Spain has much cause for complaint in regard to the recent position assumed by the congress of the United States, it should be said at the same time that there is much to be said in defence of that position. By all the rules of international law, as accepted by the civilized world, the Cuban insurgents are in no respects entitled to belligerent rights. They possess no established government within their own territory, no courts of justice, no revenue, no ports, no capital or political centre, no legislative organization—nothing in fact that can insure stability and offer responsibility to the foreign powers from whom they seek recognition. It must be remembered that until such recognition is given, the parent government is responsible for foreign interests within the disturbed region, while after recognition the insurgents become responsible. It is essential, therefore, that the insurgents should have acquired such a standing and strength as will make their new responsibilities effective, before any foreign power can afford to treat with them. The Cubans, however, have not as yet secured such a standing. Their government is nothing but a revolutionary junta established within the boundaries of the United States. They do not possess a single port nor even an important city. They are operating in small, detached bands, and are unable to hold one single province as their own. Under such circumstances, the provisions of international law are wholly against their receiving belligerent rights, no matter how much we may sympathise with their cause. On the other hand, however, is the fact that a large extent of territory is in a state of insurrection and that the aggregate of those under arms and in close sympathy with them is large. The harsh rule of the mother country has driven thousands of Cubans into the United States, where they are temporarily abiding until the liberation of their country can be achieved. Naturally it is as impossible to prevent such refugees from plotting and from sending assistance to their brothers in arms, as it was to prevent the Rio Grande exiles in Uruguay from organizing expeditions into Brazil. Then, too, a large majority of the American people are in open sympathy with the insurgents, and as they neither understand the provisions of international law, nor care for them, the position of the government has become extremely difficult. To watch the whole coast of the United States to prevent the departure of men and supplies for the

assistance of the Cuban insurgents, implies the employment of many naval vessels and an army of officials. It implies also much expense and ill-feeling. It may reasonably be asked, therefore, if the United States is bound to do such unpopular police work merely to protect and maintain an alien, tyrannical government in Cuba. The revolutions are occurring every few years, and if the Spanish government is unable to repress them at once, or to prevent them by wise concessions, then surely the United States may reasonably decline to assume any further responsibility. If the American congress had based its action on such reasons, and had claimed a new principle for international law, the right of insurgents to plead their cause, to buy arms and supplies and to borrow money, then its position would be stronger than it now is. Few will question the justice of Cuba's revolt, or the generous character of the sympathy which the American congress has so openly expressed, but at the same time no one will be able to deny that it is a violation of international law and is an affront to a friendly power. We should be glad to see Cuba free, and to see her oppressed people assisted in their emergency, but at the same time we should like to see it done in a way that will not lay the United States open to a charge of bad faith.

The reported resolution of President Urubirio to stop all official interference in elections and to forbid public officers from being candidates in such elections, is a long step in the right direction. We hope the report is true and that the resolution will be enforced. And then, as imitation seems to be the source of our political institutions, we trust that Brazil will immediately follow the good example. In Argentina official interference in elections has long been a source of incalculable injury. It has defeated the will of the people again and again, and it has served to fill the public offices with corrupt and unscrupulous men. Indirectly it has been a fruitful source of injustice and corruption, and the country has suffered loss and discredit through it. In Uruguay the same abuses prevail, and that country has been for some time governed by one or two cliques of politicians who treat the country and its revenues as a personal possession, and who do not hesitate to employ the most bare faced frauds and impositions to secure their continuance in power. Here in Brazil, the same system has already been established, but with slight variations. There is less of the brazen impudence among Brazilian politicians, and they still prefer to cover their corrupt acts with some patriotic or charitable mantle. At the Plate, the small thief is the only one to suffer discredit and punishment; his big brother continues to enjoy the confidence and countenance of his friends, the protection of society, the liberty of the streets and all public places, the franchises of business and professional life, and even the confidence of the electorate—such as it is. The larger the steal, the higher his reputation and the greater the applause and patronage conferred upon him. Here, however, there is still some sensitiveness, some sense of shame, some effort to conceal and evade inquiry. All this, of course, influences politics, and leads to the employment of subterfuges which the Argentine and Uruguayan politician do not think it worth their while to consider. They are no less dangerous, however, and the duty of placing them under severe restrictions is just as strong here as with our neighbors. To illustrate, we need only cite the deposition of governors in 1891 and 1892, and the several trespasses upon state governments which have since then occurred. The Valladao and Barbosa Lima governments in the north—both usurpations by military men, who have maintained themselves in power by armed force—are noticeable examples, as also that of Castilhos in the south, who, though a civilian, has been protected by the military power. Of course, the ostensible object of these usurpations is a patriotic one, such as the preservation of republican institutions. The period of violence is passing, however, and now we have the pacific substitute evidently invented by Depary Glycerio, the Mephistopheles of the republic, who has captured all the governorships and to retain them is substituting senators and deputies for the retiring governors, who in turn are at once elected to the legislative vacancies. This system of exchange will serve to keep a

certain set of politicians in control of the states and of the national congress, and will effectually shut out every effort at reform. To defeat the scheme, the first step must be to forbid any official, whether civil or military, from being a candidate for another office. This will stop Glycerio's exchanges and will compel the choice of other men. It is an abuse to permit a military officer to hold a civil office and retain his military rank at the same time. And it is no less an abuse for senators and deputies to use their time and influence to secure promotions or elections to outside offices. As the case now stands there is much that is openly mercenary in the arrangement, and no amount of patriotic swagger will quite conceal it. One office at a time, should be the rule, and no officer should be permitted to use his official influence to secure any other office.

THE FALL IN EXCHANGE.

Exchange rates of 8 1/16 and 8 3/4, which were posted on the banks yesterday and on the day before, have alarmed the mercantile community and given rise to remarks that are readily made by those who are not well informed on such delicate subjects. As was to be expected, a great outcry has been raised against the minister of finance, because among us there are many people who are so simple or so perverse as to say that it is in some one's power to raise and lower exchange. Although we have our own opinion in regard to the causes of the depreciation of our currency, we have endeavored to consult prominent business men—bankers and merchants—and we have found that they all agree as to the causes which contribute at present to the fall in exchange. Violent opinions that have circulated on this subject are received in well-informed circles at their just value; but it must be acknowledged that, although without foundation, they may, when presented under the appearance of patriotic fervor, so easily depleted, influence the general public which is naturally unfamiliar with financial questions.

A bill of exchange in a country whose currency has no fixed value, is merchandise like any other; it is subject to the law of supply and demand and its sellers cannot cheapen it unless they hold a deposit corresponding to the demands of purchasers. What occurs at present explains the downward fluctuation of exchange. We are passing through the critical period of coffee sales, the stock here and abroad is not amounting to 500,000 bags. Now everybody knows that it is principally with this precious bean and moreover with rubber and a little tobacco, cacao, sugar, etc., that we pay for our imports, including flour, beef cattle, *carne secca*, and the most insignificant articles of daily use; moreover everybody ought to know that the government has obligations abroad amounting to £2,500,000, that is at the present rate of exchange more than 130,000,000\$000. Alarmed at the increase in duties, the importing trade has given very large orders for merchandise which is now arriving and which is increasing the receipts of the customhouse. The importers have forgotten that they would need exchange just at this point of time, and they all at the same time have been marketing the supply is very limited, and the consequence is that which we all see—exchange has dropped to 9.

This rate is so low and so much below the confidence that should be inspired by a new country like ours, that speculation at present, according to the testimony of persons acquainted with the market, has had a bullish tendency and we are perfectly safe in calculating the sales of future coffee bills at hundreds of thousands of pounds. So that in the present case speculation has not been unfavorable to a rise in exchange.

This is the state of the market: a considerable increase in importation and consequently a demand for exchange; a decrease in the supply from the lack of coffee and a decrease in the stocks partly due to railway difficulties in the Cantagallo region. The situation was aggravated yesterday by orders received from Santos for the purchase of exchange.

In this situation what is it that the minister of finance can do? The only way of meeting the crisis would be to assist the banks by drawing on the funds which the government has in Europe. Is this what is expected of the government of a paper-money country whose obligations abroad amount to £5,000,000? Where are the funds that can be converted into bills? All that the minister of finance could do in the present emergency, he has done already; he provided himself with means to meet the demands on the country, so as to relieve the exchange market of the presence of so large a purchaser. Besides this his excellency's policy has been that of war to the knife on exchange speculators and he has thereby made many enemies. The main features of the law recently voted by congress for checking certain transactions in exchange, are due to his excellency's influence.

For the fall in exchange and for financial ruin the remedy that is indispensable and urgent and cannot be postponed, is a policy of thorough retrenchment loyally executed. What the government should do is to make to congress an unreserved statement of the situation of the country and appeal to its patriotism to make large reductions in public expenditure. We have gradually been brought to the present situation by annual extravagance and by exorbitant and clandestine issues of paper money. The basis of all financial science consists simply in collecting three and spending two. The expenditures of the state, like those of individuals, should be regulated by its income.

The real patriot is he who does not lie to the country. The government, if it wishes to make a permanent improvement in exchange and restore the credit of Brazil, should enter earnestly on this path. This policy of retrenchment should be applied in the first place to the budget of the war department and to that of the department of trans-

portation, in luxury and public works. It is necessary to reduce the strength of the army and to suspend all public work that can be postponed, avoiding at the same time the undertaking of any new work of this class. The empire had the deficit, and the deficit was overcome by means of foreign loans; now, being without credit, we no longer have even this resource, which, when properly used, might be efficient in sustaining the exchange market.

It is necessary for the republic to show that it is a regime of economy, and every one who displays levity in its permanence and now who is interested in submitting to the sacrifices which are thus required of him.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Pará is preparing for a census.
—An epidemic of small pox is raging in Rio Grande do Norte.

—We regret to say that there was no enthusiasm in Mococa over carnival.

—The municipal chamber of Valença, Bahia, has been re-elected.

—Both yellow fever and small-pox are said to be raging on the island of Yauana.

—In Petropolis a law tennis club has been organized.

—There have been several cases of yellow fever at Pará.

—There are said to be 600 primary schools, attended by 30,000 pupils, in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—A police sergeant wearing the awe-inspiring name of Jupiter, committed suicide while in prison in Ceará a few days ago.

—The monument to the republic to be erected on Largo da Pólvora in Pará is nearly ready, having cost over 200,000\$.

—In the city of São Paulo the house delivery of fresh beef by Rheingantz & Co. began on the 1st inst.

—It is stated that Alvaro de Carvalho, Cincinnati Braga and Paulo Queiroz have declined portfolios in Campos Sales' future cabinet.

—Another Kneipp cure was opened in São Paulo last week. It is not stated whether the difficulties in regard to diet have yet been overcome.

—At Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, the Japanese Takema Muge was robbed in a restaurant of 25,000\$000. It is to be feared that Black Creek is getting a bad name.

—The *Comercio de S. Paulo* of the 27th ult. says that six applications for *habeas corpus* from couriers were considered in court the preceding day, all of them being rejected.

—Bitter complaints are made in Ceará against the violence of the police. As in Bahia and elsewhere, they are treating the people with brutal disregard of all their rights and feelings.

—An effort toward conciliation is said to be no foot in Alagoas. It is quite time, but it will probably be a repetition of the fable about the wolf and the lamb.

—The *Correio Mercantil* of Rio Grande is asking the government to do something to punish the terrible crimes committed in the interior of that state.

—In the municipal district of Diamantina, which has over 5,000 registered voters, only 656 went to the polls at the recent senatorial election in the state of Minas Geraes. In Calhau, which has over 1,000, only 29 went to the polls.

—The *Comercio de S. Paulo* is informed that the monarchist party in Minas Geraes is about to be definitely organized. It is claimed that this party will comprise a decided majority in that state.

—The British consul at Santos, Mr. Francis W. Mark, has been presented with the humanitarian medal for saving the life of one of the officers of the *Elbe* some months ago while bathing at the Guarujá beach.

—A Macellé telegram of the 27th says that the *Correio Mercantil* has suspended publication because of a lack of guarantees. The state of Alagoas is winning infinite discredit through these diabolical orders.

—On the 22nd ult. there were in Rio Claro, São Paulo, 19 cases of yellow fever in the isolated hospital, and 30 more under treatment in private houses. On the 25th there were 28 cases in the hospital, and 30 in private houses.

—It appears that Dr. Cruls wants to create a museum at the point where the new federal capital is to be located, and he is therefore asking for specimens and contributions. It is useless, we presume, to suggest creating the city first!

—The *Diário* of Rio Claro has been compelled to suspend publication on account of the fever epidemic there. Several of its staff have been down with the fever, of whom some cases, including the pressman, have resulted fatally.

—A police agent attempted to run away with another man's wife in São Paulo on the 26th ult., and was treated to a dose of shot in consequence. The husband is an under arrest, and the police Don Juan will probably die.

—The little town of Capapava, São Paulo, spent 6,000\$ on *confetti* and *serpentinas* during the three days of carnival. If the people can throw away so much money on worthless bits of paper, surely they can do something for schools, roads, sanitary improvements and other public needs.

—One day, week before last, a resident of São Paulo (city) was arrested in Ribeirão Preto with no less than 14,800\$ in counterfeit money on his person. A planter of that municipality, under arrest, confesses having passed 6,200\$ of the stuff. Two other planters are also under arrest.

—It is stated that the epidemic of yellow fever at the Franciscan convent at Bília, originated with two members of that order who recently arrived from Santos. It has been proposed to send away the inmates, some 60 in number, to the convent on the Rio Paraguaçu.

—The secretary of interior of the state of S. Paulo has bought at Sorocaba a house and between 15 and 20 acres of land to be used for an insane asylum until the building at Juqueiry is completed. It is stated that it will afterwards be used as an agricultural asylum for minors.

—The epidemic of yellow-fever in Pará, according to a telegram of the 27th ult., is raging with great intensity and has already occasioned many deaths. As usual, nothing was probably done to improve the sanitary condition of the city until the epidemic had gained a foothold.

—On the 20th ult., a poor fellow went to the sub-delegacia of police at Pymatoba, São Paulo, to complain that he had been robbed of a bag and of money. Instead of giving him assistance, the 3rd substitute of the sub-delegado gave him a beating. He asked for bread and got a stone.

—A resident of Lorena, São Paulo, recently had his pocket picked of 14,000\$ in cash and some valuable documents. Two much care can not be taken to avoid carrying large sums of money, or exposing such property to the pickpockets. They are having altogether too successful a time of it.

—There seems to be trouble in the new municipal council of Rio Claro, São Paulo, and the aldermen are therefore not taking possession of the city government. A colleague laments these divisions in the ranks of the federal republican party. Possibly the fever epidemic in Rio Claro may be also to blame.

—A pickpocket named José Antonio dos Santos was captured in São Paulo on the 23rd ult. just after having abstracted 15,033\$ from the pocket of João Jacob Swalibaker. The money was recovered. Joseph Anthony of the Saints seems to have been working without a helper, or he would have passed the money along.

—Mococa, São Paulo, has passed beyond the zone of unanimous adhesion. It now has a group of monarchists and another of dissident republicans, and the two have combined to purchase the printing-office of the *Monitor Paulista*, from which they propose to issue a new paper called the *Cidade de Mococa*.

—The intent of Sorocaba has been trying to prevent the sale of vegetables in the streets of that little town, except by means of a special license, but the trucksters pay no attention to him, and he has therefore resigned. It is a pity this experience could not befall all the petty municipal tyrants in Brazil.

—Congressman Zaina has availed himself of the presence of the minister of industry in Bahia to address him through the press an open letter calling his attention to the anarchy prevailing in that state, which, he says, is relapsing into barbarism. He begs the minister to inform himself on the subject, not going for information to politicians, but to merchants, farmers and mechanics.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 29th ult. published in the *Jornal do Brasil* gives the alarming intelligence that yellow-fever has broken out in Campinas. From the 28th to the 29th nearly 70 cases were reported. This is evidently a mistake. Either the disease has existed there for some time and has been concealed, or the number of cases on the 29th is exaggerated. It is highly improbable that yellow-fever would come into existence so suddenly and with so large a number of cases.

—According to a recent statistical return, the total number of immigrants entering the state of São Paulo during the past year was 114,769. Of these 66,765 were males, 48,004 females, 75,613 over 12 years of age, 39,155 under 12 years, 32,237 married and widowed, 72,532 unmarried, 34,722 Italians, 14,185 Portuguese, 13,989 Spanish, 1,120 Austrians, 304 Turks, 265 Germans, 149 Poles, 31 Russians, and 4 of other nationalities. There were no English and Americans in the number.

—At Santos the local executive committee of the partido republicano federal has brought a libel suit against Olympio de Lima, the enterprising editor of the *Triunfo do Povo*, and caused him to be sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the fine of 600\$000. It will be remembered that some time ago the enemies of this journalist destroyed his printing office and that money was raised by public subscription for buying another. He has appealed from the sentence and it is possible that this method of attempting to silence him may likewise prove unsuccessful.

—The *Diário Popular* of the 28th ult. gives the following item, under the head of "Caribalismo": "We read in a paper from the north: 'In Quixadá, Ceará, the police force has burned alive the citizen José Laurentino de Menezes. The cannibals besmeared the body of the wretched man with kerosene and then coolly set fire to it. This horrible act has thrown the population of that city into a genuine panic. In fact it is horrible!' " We should say so! This is the second occurrence of that description within a few months, but our colleagues of the native press are discreetly silent about it.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* says that there are under arrest in that city for the crime of counterfeiting the following persons: João Franco de Moraes Filho, a rich planter of Ribeirão Preto, who is chief of a party of counterfeiters and passers of counterfeit money, Quintino José de Sant' Anna, a planter of Jabotulha, Roberto Ferrari, a São Paulo peddler, José Renucci, administrator of one of João Franco's plantations, Domingos de Simoni, Alexandrelli Heitor, Atilio Morelli and Henrique Setembar. The majority of these were engaged in passing the false notes. It does not appear that the police have captured the men who made the counterfeiters, consequently the industry will be carried on in some other place.

—The *Estado* of São Paulo of the 26th ult. reports that the fever epidemic of Limeira, São Paulo, has recently taken a turn for the worse. There was a decline in the epidemic at the beginning of the month, but toward the end it began increasing at an alarming rate. There were then about 50 cases in the town, a majority of which obstinately refused to employ medical treatment. This occasions many deaths from lack of treatment, and the physicians are unable to make the people comprehend their danger or to employ remedies on the first symptoms of the fever. There are many quacks (*curandeiros*) in the place and they are playing upon the ignorance of the people. The great majority of the victims are Italians. In all probability the physicians have forsook the conduct of these poor people by their arbitrary conduct.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Among the many causes that occur in aggravating the financial situation of the country, there is no doubt that one of the most important is the state of affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. The so-called peace in that state is nothing but a truce, which may perhaps at some time be converted into a real and lasting peace, but which on the other hand may, as now seems probable, terminate in another disastrous civil war. Many of the federalist leaders are convinced that a new war is inevitable and are merely awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin it. Others still hope for peace, but are daily becoming less and less hopeful in view of outrages perpetrated by the followers of Castilhos. Many in order to avoid becoming victims of such outrages continue to live in exile.

The renewal of the war in Rio Grande means of course expenditure of enormous sums of money, adding new burdens to the already greatly overtaxed resources of the country. It is easy to perceive that as long as this danger continues to threaten Brazil it is impossible to restore confidence or improve the financial situation.

A few days ago Col. Pinto Paiva, who has succeeded Col. Paula Castro in the command of the garrison at Livramento, and Dr. Alcibades, judge of the judicial district, met the federalist leader Raphael Cabeda, apparently by appointment, at the Brazilian consulate in Rivera. They urged Cabeda to return to Rio Grande, assuring him that both he and his friends would be fully protected in their persons and property. Thanking them for the friendly spirit which they thus displayed and expressing entire confidence in their sincerity, Cabeda could not refrain, however, from doubting their ability to execute what they promised and to justify his doubts on this subject he had merely to enumerate the outrages that have been committed by the Castilhistas since the federalists have laid down their arms.

A recent number of the *Canabarro* contains a list of new outrages of this class, and a letter from a gentleman residing at S. Thomé in Argentina states that many Rio Grandenses, unable to return home, are going to Paraná. If the state of affairs in Rio Grande is worse than that of Paraná it must be very bad indeed.

The *Federação* denies that Senator Pinheiro Machado intends presenting himself as a candidate for the office of governor of the state.

Some new dissensions among the Castilhistas are reported. In consequence thereof the whole staff of the *Diário Popular*, of Pelotas, has resigned and intends, it is stated, to establish another journal. The municipal intendant of the city of Rio Grande has also resigned.

On taking command of the garrison of Santa Maria Col. Sebastião dos Reis issued an address promising to exert himself to obtain security for the persons and property of the revolutionists, who, confiding in the government's promises, had laid down their arms. He says that Gen. Cantuaria intends continuing the work begun by General Galvão.

It is stated that Salustiano's removal from S. Gabriel to Santa Maria was owing to Cantuaria's having learned that the Castilhistas at the former place were preparing an insubordinate demonstration for Salustiano.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A tramway line is soon to be built in the town of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo.

—It is announced that the Santa Isabel line has been put in order and traffic has been resumed.

—The São Paulo tramway company has invited tenders for an electric traction plant for its Ponta Grande and Avenida Paulista lines.

—The last section of the Bahia no S. Francisco railway was formally inaugurated on the 24th, the minister of industry passing over the line to Joazeiro, the terminal point on the Rio S. Francisco.

—The oldest locomotive in the United States is 72 years of age and is still in use on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. This is worthy the consideration of the Central employees who look upon 10 years as an advanced age for a locomotive.

—The Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo line, which has been giving deficits ever since its inauguration in 1874, is now yielding small surpluses. These surpluses were in 1892, 3,430\$610; in 1893, 27,630\$640; in 1894, 39,713\$370; and in 1895, 81,903\$470.

—A derailment on the Paulista line between Rio Claro and Corderos was caused on the 24th ult. by some quartermen who exploded a dynamite blast as the train was passing, wrecking some coaches and derailing others, but fortunately no lives were lost. The quartermen should be severely punished for their negligence.

—From the 1st of January, 1890, to June 30, 1895, the Bragança railway cost the state of Pará 2,050,281\$342, of which the sum of 1,000,000\$ was for extending the line, that of 402,165\$010 for repairs and purchase of rolling stock and the rest for paying the difference between the receipts and operating expenses.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is stated that coffee planting is increasing in the state of Rio Grande do Norte. One planter has 30,000 young trees under cultivation, and will plant 10,000 more this year.

—The Santa Rita do Passa-Quatro correspondent of the *colleção industrial* de São Paulo writes that "the coffee industry throughout this municipality is excellent; all the planters are counting on an abundant crop."

—The first meeting of the representatives of the coffee-producing states took place at Petropolis yesterday. The principal object in view, as stated by some of the parties interested, is to maintain present high prices.

—It is stated by some writers in São Paulo that even the supplementary idiom of January and February will be a prejudice to the next office crop, because it will render two gatherings necessary. The planter is determined not to be happy.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Club Tiradentes has published an answer to the monarchist manifesto.

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* arrived at Ilha Grande on the 27th ult.

—Gen. Antonio Gomes Pinheiro has been appointed commander of artillery.

—The prefect has resolved to postpone opening the municipal schools to March 16th.

—On the 24th ult. President Prudente de Moraes gave his photograph to each of his ministers.

—The municipal prefect has issued regulations for the construction of buildings outside the central districts.

—On the 24th there were 76 yellow-fever cases at Ilha Grande from the Italian cruiser *Lombardia*, of which 3 were officers.

—From the tone recently adopted by the *Revista Junífera* we infer that the editor-in-chief of that paper has been driven by persecution into the ranks of the monarchists.

—A Washington telegram of the 29th says that President Cleveland is hesitating to approve the action of the United States senate in favor of recognizing the Cubans as belligerents.

—The tenement house at No. 18, Rua da Passagem, is said to be a perfect focus of infection. It is stated that at that place 180 persons are living in 32 unventilated and badly lighted cells.

—On Sunday the cruiser *Parnahyba* left for Ilha Grande, with Dr. Luiz Carneiro da Rocha, chief surgeon of the navy, on board, for the purpose of disinfecting the Italian cruiser *Lombardia*.

—Employees of the municipal government have cut down two of the four beautiful flamboyants that were growing in front of the house of Dr. Bettimio near the station of S. Francisco Xavier.

—Mass will be said to-morrow at the S. Francisco de Paula church for the soul of Dr. José Maria, who was murdered a year ago at an election in Pernambuco by partisans of Gov. Barbosa Lima.

—It must be noted that in his monograph on the illustrious foreigners who have contributed to Brazil's development, the Visconde de Taunay fails to include the name of Carlos Gomes among the Italians.

—After going the rounds of all the printing-offices mounted to do such work, and leaving an unpaid bill in each, the publisher of the so-called monarchist organ, *O Brasil*, is now threatened with an eclipse.

—Continued rains are contributing to prevent an increase in the fever epidemic which has obtained a foothold in this city. The temperature has been far from oppressive, and the rains have kept the streets and drains tolerably clean.

—Glycerio, Thomaz Delfino, João Cordeiro and Frederico Borges are endeavoring to establish a journal and have issued a circular appealing to their partisans for assistance. Why do they not adopt *O Jacobino*, or *O Corsário*?

—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Chili* arrived at *Paulista*, from this port, on the 27th with yellow-fever on board, and was quarantined. There were a considerable number of cases during the voyage, five of which were fatal.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* seems to think that the speculator Sebastião Pinho is, like Max Lebamy, a victim of his fortune. Much more correctly, colleague, would it be to say that he is a victim of the methods employed to gain a fortune.

—A Paris telegram of the 29th published in the *Jornal do Brasil*, says that Minister Berthoulet has advised Brazil that a mixed commission must be appointed to administer the Amapá territory until arbitration determines to whom that territory belongs.

—To the governors of states the minister of war has addressed a circular declaring that, since it is impossible to fill the ranks of the army by means of voluntary enlistments, the government intends proceeding in August to the enrolment of persons subject to military duty.

—A burglar broke into a house on Rua Visconde de Itabora on the morning of the 24th, and being detected, threatened the life of the party residing there. He then made his escape, taking with him some articles of jewelry and 35\$ in money. He was dressed in the uniform of a soldier.

—On the 26th the *tribunal civil e commercial* decided on appeal that Sebastião Pinho is answerable before the courts, at the suit of the *Escreito S. Francisco* do Clorin company, which he incorporated, for forging false signatures to the company lists and other documents of that company. The crime does not admit of bail and conviction means several years in prison.

—On Saturday 47 deaths from yellow fever were reported in this city. The number of deaths from all causes reported on that day was 104.

—After two unsuccessful attempts owing to the appearance of others, a soldier, in uniform, succeeded in stealing a goose from a *chacara* in Rua Duque de Saxe a few nights since. The per-stealer of the thief is noteworthy, for he went after the goose three times before he got it.

—Perhaps the *Jornal do Brasil* will explain why it uses the word "yankee" in the way it does. In a Madrid telegram of the 29th the words "American senate" are used, but the *Jornal* uses the words "Yankee senate" in the headline attached to the telegram in its office. Of course there must be some reason behind it.

—The *Revista Junífera*, a republican journal of this capital, said editorially on the 25th ult. that "the republic is dead and Mr. Prudente de Moraes is its grave-digger. Dissolution or in-march!" If the revolution does not come, then our colleague sees nothing but anarchy and the separation of states, which will destroy the country.

—The "blue-book" relating to the Venezuela question was issued by the British foreign office on the 20th ult. The cable says that it does not insist upon the Schomburgk line. This was first shadowed some time ago in *The Times*, which stated that the British government is seeking only to protect the settled districts within that line.

—The ubiquitous telegraph correspondent is again misadvised. He first locates an inventor of an automatic machine for transporting a trolley in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, and then in Santiago, Chile. And then he drops the matter and leaves us wondering if Santiago, Cuba, is not the place. It is no wonder we all go wrong at times!

—During the six days in February since our last report there were 181 deaths from yellow-fever, or an average of 30 a day. On the 28th the fatal cases suddenly jumped up to 38, and on the 29th to 47. This was probably due to the carnival. For the whole month the fatal cases numbered 723, or an average of very nearly 25 a day. This raises the total to 1,468 since the beginning of November.

—The United States senate passed a resolution on the 26th ult. asking the President to remove Cuban belligerence. On the 27th the voting seems to have taken place amidst great excitement, many violent speeches against Spain being made. On the 28th inst. the house of representatives passed the resolution by a vote of 263 against 16. In Spain there is great excitement and indignation over the matter.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of this morning says that the Italian cruiser *Lombardia* has with 250 officers and men. At last, twice as many as escaped, and 94 have died. The fever epidemic has been very great, no precautions were taken here in regard to disinfection, no provisions for isolation have been enforced at Ilha Grande, and the men have been permitted to eat green fruit and bathe in the sun at pleasure. The officers of the *Lombardia* have certainly been very lax.

—The attack of some of our colleagues of the daily press on the diplomatic corps is apparently another effort to make diplomacy in the public press. But, as discretion is of high import in diplomatic work, they are not at all certain of success. To accuse the diplomatic corps of an error in courtesy is serious enough, but when the editor has in addition a couple of days later that the diplomats were right, he proves his incapacity to comprehend even the rudiments of that profession.

—Because of telegrams received from Pará considerable attention was attracted last week to the Amapá question. It appears from these telegrams that a Frenchman who had arrived from the Cassipore river reported in Cayenne that the French flag had been insulted by Brazilians residing on the banks of that river. In consequence of the report thus circulated the authorities at Cayenne had to guard the Brazilian consulate with infantry and cavalry to prevent its being attacked by a mob. The governor of Pará has authorized the consul to contradict the report.

—On the 27th the agent of the Central railway station sent an individual, named Pedro Ponce, to the police with the information that he had been caught with his hand in another man's pocket in a first-class coach. Pedro will of course explain that it was quite a mistake, as he thought it was his own pocket all the time. At any rate, now that one of the light-fingered gentry has been caught on *flagrante*, we trust the police will make an example of him.

—Forging the burdens already crushing the treasury and the exaggerated number of military students supported by the state, the *Jornal do Brasil* is recommending the government to attach a number of officers and students arriving here as *adidos* to the military school. It is absurd to expect the state to provide for every aspiring youth who wants to be an officer. More than that, it is now educating at least three or four times the number necessary for the military service of the country.

—Arthur Marques de Oliveira is a thief whom the police should send up for the maximum period provided for by an over-indulgent law. On the 27th he approached a man on the Praça das Maréguas and offered to give him 180,000\$ for 100\$. The negotiation was suddenly terminated, however, by handing him over to the police. At the police station, the rogue had the audacity to offer the inspector his watch and 20\$ to let him go free. Such a scamp should be kept under lock and key for a time.

—Our friends of the *Gazeta de Notícias* will excuse a criticism which many of the readers of that paper are making, and that is in regard to the excessive use of red-ink advertisements in its news columns. Almost every other item in its local news columns is an announcement of a lottery drawing, or a patent medicine, or something else of that character. It is unfair to the reader to thrust these advertisements upon him in this manner, and sometimes it is a source of no slight irritation. Of course a newspaper has a perfect right to canvass its own interests in such matters, but in our opinion so good a journalist as the editor of the *Gazeta* will also consult the wishes of his readers.

—The strike at the Ilagui cotton factory ended on the 24th ult. and the strikers, who had been arrested, were set at liberty.

—Luiz de Muiar in an article published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* expresses the opinion that neither Floriano nor Ewerthon Quadros was responsible for the murders committed under cover of martial law in the state of Paraná. He seems to think that custom-house clerk Joaquim Freire deceived the Vice President and the commander of the military district and made them his tools, using their authority to gratify his sanguinary instincts. If Muiar is right, it is singular that Floriano and Quadros failed in recent the deception practiced on them by Freire, who appears to have been in high favor with Floriano up to the time of the latter's death and to enjoy still the favor of Gen. Ewerthon Quadros.

—The delicately circumstanced and considerate rogans of the national press, who are carrying on a heavy weight of national responsibility upon their shoulders, have taken the foreign diplomatic corps to task for not attending the festivities of the 24th ult. in honor of the 50th anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution. They do not say that the diplomats were invited, nor that they refused to come, nor that arrangements were made for their reception; they simply note their absence and then talk about the usages of civilized countries, with which they are so familiar. Perhaps it would be well to ask Minister Carlos de Carvalho if he sent them any notice of the festivity! Since the foregoing was written Minister Thomson has explained that no official invitation had been extended.

—A telegram from Ilha Grande on the 26th gave as the number of cases of fever from the *Lombardia*, 6 officers and 49 men. During the preceding 24 hours 15 men had died. The number of men declared convalescent was 27. On the following day 11 deaths were reported, including Lieut. Ferminian, and 5 were discharged, leaving 5 officers and 31 men under treatment. On the 28th the chief officer Lieut. Bazon, 31 Porto and 8 Santos died, and on the 29th there were 7 deaths and Lieut. Vermeze was in a critical condition. Fifteen new cases were reported, there being 55 men under treatment. It is said that out of the whole crew of the *Lombardia* only 52 men up to the 29th had escaped the fever. On the 1st the government sent the *Paratyba*, with disinfectors, lanterns, lighters and tents, to the relief of the unfortunate vessel. The crew was removed and 1 died at Jacarecanga, the remaining were removed and the vessel was subjected to a thorough cleansing and disinfection. Several Brazilian naval officers have volunteered their services to take the *Lombardia* to Italy.

DEATH.

BRODERICK.—On 26th February, at 23 Rua Pinheiro Guimarães, Botafogo, MURIEL GLADYS BRODERICK, deeply-beloved daughter of Harry and Marie Broderick, aged 4 years.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

In waiting for further developments we omit notice at the last moment in our last issue of the following sad and tragic accident in this harbor. On the evening of the 20th ult. Mr. Thos. Brandreth, missioner of the Rio Senne's Mission, accompanied by a woman and a lad from the mission, started out in a small boat on board the British ship *Cette Chief*. On returning to the shore they were caught by the violent hurricane which swept over the city and bay that evening and caused so much damage. The boat swamped in a moment, and as Mr. Brandreth and one of his companions could not swim, they speedily sank. Mr. Brandreth's last words were, "Good-bye, boys."

The boy, John McLean, happily retained his hold on the keel of the boat floating bottom upwards, and succeeded by his cries in attracting the attention of somebody on board the British steamer *Wileysite*. The captain at once ordered a boat to be lowered with the 2nd officer and four hands, who gallantly rescued the lad and native boatman in a nearly exhausted condition. They were taken on board the steamer where 1st officers were speedily applied.

Mr. Brandreth, whose untimely loss will be so widely lamented, had been in charge of the Rio Senne's Mission for nearly three years. He was an upright and conscientious man, respected and trusted by the fully by the society employing him, and thoroughly liked by the sailors to whom he was always kind and considerate.

The deceased has left a widow—the mother of the mission—to whom he was married less than a year ago, and to whom great sympathy is felt on all sides. Up to the present moment the body has not been recovered.

We are informed that the committee of the Rio Senne's Mission has appointed Mr. W. J. Lamb as Mr. Brandreth's successor. Mr. Lamb is familiar with the work and will, we are certain, carry it on successfully.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório do Director da Companhia Paratibá, for the year 1894. Full and detailed information in regard to the operations of that important railway.

Estrangeiros Ilustres e Prestimosos no Brasil; organizado by Visconde de Tanaym, Rio de Janeiro: Cia. Typographica do Brasil, 1896. A list of the foreigners "who have contributed to the intellectual, artistic, moral, military, literary, economic, industrial, commercial and material development of Brazil, from the beginning of this century in 1822." Much credit is due to the author for this timely effort to collate together the names of the foreigners who have assisted in the development of this country, and it is therefore all the more regrettable that the list is so defective. The French and German contingents are full and probably complete, but the English and American lists are lamentably deficient in names and hopelessly defective in spelling. Many of the best known names are altogether unrecognizable. It is to be hoped that the author will prepare a second edition in order to correct these errors.

Mensagem dirigida pelo Sr. Governador Dr. Lauro Sodré ao Congresso do Estado do Pará. Presented to the Pará state legislature on February 1st, 1896. A full and interesting statement of the affairs of that state.

Estado Sanitário da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro em 1895; by Vir. José Luis Sayão de Bulhões Carvalho, Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1895. An important contribution to the sanitary history of this city. The report is provided with maps showing the principal centers of fever infection, which should assist materially in providing precautionary measures.

BUSINESS NOTES

—At Bahia the bakers have decided to raise the price of bread.

—Operators of the mint complain that they have not yet received their wages for January.

—From 1889 to 1895, inclusive, the state government of Pará bought seven buildings costing 605,000,000.

—The official value of the exports from Matto Grosso in 1894 was 551,605,800, against 328,315,000 in 1893.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 29th ult. announces the imposition of 48 hours quarantine on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro.

—It is stated that to tons of seed wheat are to be sent from Buenos Aires to Santa Catharina for the purpose of being sown in the colonies.

—Last year there were shipped from Pará 20,971,163 kilos of timber, of which 11,256,816 kilos went to the United States and 9,511,345 to Europe.

—The commercial chamber of the civil and criminal court has ordered the judicial liquidation of the Companhia Grande Hotel e Cassino in Canaimal.

—The *Duca di Galliera*, of the La Veloce line, was towed into Pernambuco on the 1st with a broken shaft. The passengers were transferred to the *Iberia*.

—A telegram from the north on the 26th ult. announced the ruin of the Bahia and Santos telegraph line by means of a cable across the Rio S. Francisco.

—The minister of finance is conferring with various representatives of São Paulo business interests over the conflict between the São Paulo custom-house and the Santos docks.

—Accountants of some of the banks of this city have initiated a movement for obtaining pensions for retired bank clerks. They suggest that 1% of the net profits of banks shall be applied to this object.

—The governor of Matto Grosso says that in that state there are 1,500,000 head of cattle, of which he thinks 200,000 can be exported annually. Last year 20,000 paid the export tax, whose product amounted to 45,870\$.

—D. Elmiria Reverte de Lima claims 180,000\$ as compensation for damage caused by government troops in her estate in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The minister of war has instructed the solicitor-general of the republic to report on this claim.

—Araújo, Sergipe, has a mayor of the good old paternalistic type. He has signed a contract with a favored party for supplying the town with fresh beef, and has prohibited competition. He has also fixed the price at which it can be sold.

—In the city of Guyana, capital of the state of Guyana, pork is selling at 150\$ an arroba, about 32 pounds. This is equivalent to over 75 cents gold a pound! Surely pork is one of the things that ought to be cheap up in that part of the world!

—A São Paulo telegram of the 27th ult. says that various influential politicians are already talking in favor of suppressing the custom-house lately created in that city. Little Johnny's epitaph will then apply: "I wonder what I was begun for, if so soon I was to be done for."

—The *Jornal do Brasil* says that Adolpho Gonalves' offer of 400,000\$ for the plantations of Santa Clara and Bella Vista not having been accepted, he has resolved to purchase other plantations for 800,000\$.

—Before the revolt the revolt the admiral was not buying plantations.

—On Friday a committee of importers went to the treasury to thank the minister of finance for deciding against the abusive practice adopted by the custom-house of making merchants pay a double fine on merchandise which the custom-house experts consider improperly classified.

—The Norddeutsche Lloyds, Bremen, company has acquired a location near Santos, known as the Rio Branco fazenda, where a large building has been erected for the residence of the officers and crews of that company's steamers while in Santos. This measure is designed to protect the crews against yellow fever.

—A contract has been arranged by the state government of São Paulo for the completion of the immigrants' station at Campinas at a cost of 185,050,828. The 8 reis, which is an unreasonably fraction of a cent, shows how close the calculations have been, but will not determine anything about the expenditure.

—The closing of the Corcovado cotton factory has called out explanations from the *partido operário socialista* and the *partido operário progressista*, both denying all responsibility for the strike. How many parties are there among the operatives we would like to ask? Too much counsel, it should be remembered, will burn the roast.

—It is stated that two foreign banks have applied for permission to establish agencies at Manaus and Riberião Preto. The editors of the *Gazeta de Noticias* and *Jornal do Brasil* seem to think that this is an invidious attempt of foreigners to get possession of the principal sources of national wealth. They should know better!

—The formal inauguration of the piece of asphalt pavement in Rua de São Pedro occurred on the 27th ult. in the presence of various officials and invited guests. After the barriers were removed, a pike in cavalry rode over the pavement and also several heavily loaded carts were driven over it.

The result was considered highly satisfactory. The "invention" or privilege, said to be based on the employment of three layers, viz.: one of concrete, one of bitumen and one (the surface) of asphalt and sand mixed.

—The violent storm which visited this city some days ago broke several telephone posts, causing interruptions in its service and in some cases prejudicing the telegraph wires. These large telephone posts have proved to be quite untrustworthy, for many of them have been broken like pipe-stems. Apparently they were subjected to no tests before erection.

—In São Paulo fresh beef is sold at the municipal slaughter-house at 600 to 700 reis a kilo, but in the stalls it is sold to consumers at 1800 to 1200. The question is asked why the authorities do not repress such abuses. Would it not be better for the people to repress them in some other way? Let them demand the suppression of all monopoly in this article, and then establish co-operative stalls for its sale at a narrow margin of profit.

—According to the cable, the United States senate has declined to consider any tariff bill this session. This is a manifestation of returning sanity for which the American people ought to be profoundly grateful. It is to be regretted that the senate did not feel this way before passing that discreditable free silver change bill. The proceedings of the United States Congress lately have done much to unsettle confidence in such legislative bodies.

—The industrial exposition was closed on the 25th ult. For the last few weeks it has quite failed to hold public interest, and drew comparatively few visitors. To keep up the public interest, its managers could think of nothing else but a scattering brass band, which was enough to drive one away from the place instead of drawing him into it. To a limited extent, the exposition has served its purpose. It has secured higher duties on some articles and a promise of more in the future. For this consumers have nothing for which to feel grateful.

—A conflict has arisen in Santos between the custom inspector and the manager of the *tráfico Paqueta*. The latter has imposed warehouse charges upon goods dispatched and discharged afloat (*debre aqua*), which is contrary to the regulations. The importer refused to pay and appealed to the inspector. The latter ordered the delivery of the goods, but the order was disregarded. The *guarda-mar* was then sent to execute the order, but the manager of the *tráfico* still refused to deliver the goods. The inspector then ordered an inquiry. There seems to be considerable anarchy in customs affairs at Santos.

—There was a strike among the operatives of the Corcovado cotton factory on the 25th, because of the imposition of an additional one per cent. discount on their pay, over the 2 per cent. before reserved for sanitary and medical expenses. It is said that some of the operatives absented themselves to obtain medicines at the pharmacy. On following day the dispute was arranged by the suppression of the extra one per cent. and the operatives promised to return to their work. Later, however, they demanded the suppression of the other 2 per cent. and the reemployment of a man dismissed for creating disorder. The directors then posted an order closing the factory for an indefinite time.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Brazilian 4% bonds of 1889 fell to 70% in London yesterday.

—A London telegram published in the *Jornal do Commercio* this morning denies the report that Brazil has been negotiating for a loan in Paris.

—In spite of every effort to prevent, counterfeit 100\$ notes continue to appear in Riberião Preto. The authorities are evidently not yet at the bottom of the conspiracy.

—According to an official declaration made by the government of Pernambuco, this government had issued up to the 13th ult. 255,000 bonds of 100 reis, 145,000 of 200 reis and 180,000 of 500 reis. The cause it is clearly illegal, but what can be done?

—The debt of the state of Pará, which was 7,112,800\$ in 1891, had been reduced at the end of 1894 to 2,322,400,000. Last year it was increased to 4,105,400,000 by an issue of bonds to pay for the water works expropriated by the state government.

—The recent decline in exchange is characterized by one of our colleagues as "brutal" and "insolent." Of course all these clean-sighted observers ascribe the cause to the banks. They have done so from the beginning, and will probably continue in the same line of reasoning to the end.

—The January receipts of the Pará custom-house amounted to 1,908,959\$196, of which 1,062,544\$375 were derived from imports and 513,443,834\$ from surtaxes on the same. The "deposits" amounted to the exceptional sum of 282,778\$208, and should be considered as revenue. The total receipts for the same month of 1895 were 1,908,470\$644.

—We are glad to see that a *propos* to the recent fall in exchange the *Jornal do Commercio* has declared its favor of a policy of retrenchment. Among the useful measures recommended by our contemporary, one of the most important is the reduction of the strength of the army. This is all the more timely from the fact that the minister of war has just declared that it is impossible to fill the ranks by means of voluntary enlistment.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* published a very curious "special telegram" from Paris on Sunday morning. According to this special, the *Kappal* states that Brazil had asked the French government to authorize the floating of a loan in France. But that the latter had refused permission until the question now pending between the two countries should be settled. It will be interesting to know if this is really true. If it is, then Brazil must in future go to monarchical countries for help.

—According to the report of the governor of Matto Grosso the revenue of that state, which was 215,995\$ in 1889, amounted in 1894 to 687,784\$849. The revenue for the present year is estimated at 840,638\$000 and the expenditure at 816,593\$409. For 1893 the revenue is estimated at 854,622\$860 and the expenditure at 734,795\$743.

—According to the message of the governor of Pernambuco to the state, which for the fiscal year 1894 had been estimated at 6,769,278\$000, amounted in fact to 9,584,793\$180, and having been estimated at 8,590,280\$000 for the year 1894-95, amounted in that year to 10,191,899\$554. The report of the administrator of this condition of affairs does not entirely agree with these figures. The revenue for 1893-94, according to this report, was 8,891,091\$125 and that of 1894-95 was 9,442,355\$187.

—In the *Noticias* of the 27th ult. there is a little item, which if correct, as it seems to be, helps to account for the recent fall in exchange. From this item it appears that one of the conditions on which the last foreign loan was obtained was that the respective amount should be applied exclusively to the service of the foreign debt. It is said, "It is," states the *Noticias*, "that in London this condition is receiving a more restrictive interpretation than that intended by the government, it being understood that *foreign debt* means foreign *fundamental debt*, which would exclude all other obligations."

STATE DEBTS.

According to a table organized by Sr. Amaro Cavalcanti, and published in the *Diário Official* of Feb. 28th, the limited and floating debt of the various states was as follows:

1888-89.			
Provinces.	Funded.	Floating.	Total.
Amazonas...	3,304,000\$00	3,000,000\$00	6,304,000\$00
Pará...	1,023,000\$00	1,317,016\$00	2,340,016\$00
Pernambuco...	20,000\$00	158,431\$00	178,431\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	4,812\$00	348,029\$00	352,841\$00
Sergipe...	185,750\$00	569,741\$00	755,491\$00
Santa Catarina...	7,624,410\$00	56,778\$00	7,681,188\$00
São Paulo...	155,100\$00	379,115\$00	534,215\$00
Sergipe...	711,400\$00	377,977\$00	1,089,377\$00
Paraná...	11,648,410\$00	116,000\$00	11,764,410\$00
Explos. São...	280,500\$00	18,057\$00	298,557\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	8,031,000\$00	1,022,804\$00	9,053,804\$00
Min. Gerais...	8,011,172\$00	1,994,168\$00	10,005,340\$00
Paraná...	219,028\$00	1,994,168\$00	2,213,196\$00
S. Paulo...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
R. Grande do Sul...	3,477,311\$00	571,341\$00	4,048,652\$00
Goyaz...	38,800\$00	27,000\$00	65,800\$00
M. Grosso...	199,000\$00	30,190\$00	229,190\$00
Total...	63,325,367\$827	13,330,453\$07	76,655,820\$894

1895.			
States.	Funded.	Floating.	Total.
Amazonas...		45,134\$805	45,134\$805
Pará...	2,324,000\$00	—	2,324,000\$00
Maranhão...	1,435,000\$00	46,000\$00	1,481,000\$00
Pernambuco...	—	90,383\$00	90,383\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	315,800\$00	100,500\$00	416,300\$00
Sergipe...	1,947,763\$14	—	1,947,763\$14
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Explos. São Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
Min. Gerais...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Paraná...	14,529,763\$00	3,761,535\$00	18,291,298\$00
S. Paulo...	13,000\$00	49,314\$00	62,314\$00
Rio de Janeiro...	14,529,763\$		

Marie Sophie	Hamburg	29 Dec.
Mabel Taylor	Pensacola	..
Mauritia	Pensacola	..
Mimbo	Oporto	..
New City	Pensacola	6 Jan.
Nyctan	Pensacola	..
Nile	Leith	14 Jan.
Olaf Trygvason	Pensacola	9 Jan.
Perseus	Glasgow	..
Quilera	Oporto	..
Rosa	Pensacola	24 Dec.
Robertson	London	..
Rifondo	Cardiff	..
Rita	Swansea	23 Jan.
Stein	at Christiansand	..
Serbia	Oporto	..
Tanjoer	Pensacola	4 Jan.
Victoria	Hamburg	..
White Wings	Pasagoula	..
Willwood	Mobile	31 Dec.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Feb. 24	Avonia Br.	Cardiff 44d	Lage Irmãos
24	La Plata Fr.	River Plate 3d	Mess. Maritimes
24	Ripon City Br.	Buenos Aires 6d	C. Hue
24	W.C. Mitchell Br.	Rosario 2nd	A. Florio & C.
25	Wagon It.	Genua 25d	Royal Mail
25	Clyde Br.	River Plate 3d	Wilson Sons & C.
25	Argo Nor.	Montevideo 3d	To order
25	Dumfries Br.	Newport 24d	Quayle, D. & C.
25	Grecian Fr. Br.	Santos 19h	A. Florio & C.
25	Agordat It.	Santos 19h	Frias Hermanos
26	Boston City Br.	do 7h	Mess. Maritimes
27	Charente Fr.	Buenos 31d	H. Stoltz & C.
27	Shanghai Gr.	Genua 2nd	A. Florio & C.
27	Kuku R. It.	Marham 13d	Norton, M. & C.
27	Walesburg Br.	Manchester 23d	Mess. Maritimes
28	Namath Br.	Buenos 31d	E. Ashworth & C.
28	Colombia Fr.	Rosario 2nd	To order
28	Haystack Br.	Buenos 31d	E. Johnston & C.
28	St. of Magellan Br.	Buenos 31d	Wilson Sons & C.
28	Palmyra Fr.	Santos 19h	E. Johnston & C.
28	Black Sea City Br.	Buenos 31d	Wilson Sons & C.
28	Gulch Br.	Wellington 22d	E. Johnston & C.
28	Capita Gr.	New York 31d	Campano & C.
28	Helena Aig.	Buenos Aires 6d	H. Stoltz & C.
28	Theresa Br.	Santos 19h	Chargers Reunis
28	Rune Rio Br.	do 27h	..

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Feb. 24	Nord America It.	Genua*	Sundries
24	Port Duwin Br.	Antwerp	do
24	Magdalena Br.	River Plate	do
24	Assolati It.	do	do
24	La Plata Fr.	Rosario*	do
25	River Mersey Br.	Buenos Aires	Ballast
25	Leveaux Br.	do	do
25	Clyde Br.	Southampton*	Sundries
25	Aurora Gr.	Santos	do
26	Raggio It.	do	do
27	Ag. rd. It.	Genua*	do
27	Monte City Br.	Buenos Aires	Ballast
28	Leona Br.	do	do
28	Newcomen Br.	New York*	do
28	Ocean Fr. Br.	New York*	do
28	Argo Nor.	Buenos Aires	Ballast
28	Edith R. It.	Santos	Sundries
29	Charente Fr.	Rosario*	do
29	Palmyra Fr.	Hamburg*	do
29	Hevelius Br.	New York*	do
29	Sydenham Br.	Buenos Aires	Ballast
29	Doris Br.	do	Sundries
Mar. 1	Gulch Br.	London*	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Mar. 2nd.

Circulation	Public Funds	
169,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (politics).....	972,000 -- 976,000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895, ..	966,000 -- 970,000
124,472,000	Bonds 4% (1894), converted.....	1,340 0.0 -- 1,355 0.00
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	2,450 000 -- 2,550 0.00
24,761,200	Do do 1879, 4 1/2 %	1,650 000 --
16,869,500	Do do 1889, 4 1/2 %	---
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	---
7,379,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%	---
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	1,000 000

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8,000 -- Jan. 96
20,000,000	Comercio	200	8 000 -- Jan. 96
...	do and series.....	80	3 200 -- Jan. 96
80,000,000	Construtor.....	200	2 000 -- Jan. 96
17,000,000	Credito Novel.....	200	6 000 -- Jan. 96
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	100	3 000 -- Jan. 96
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	10 000 -- Jan. 96
156,766,200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6 000 -- Jan. 96
...	do and series.....	100	3 000 -- Jan. 96
20,000,000	Futuro e Hypothecario	200	9 000 -- Jan. 96
...	do and series.....	100	4 500 -- Jan. 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	---
15,000,000	Miriminho	100	---
52,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	---
...	do and series.....	75	---
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	---
70,000,000	União Sorocabana	200	---
...	do and series.....	60	---

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$.. -- Jan. 96
19,000,000	S. Christovão	200\$.. -- Jan. 96

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alfama	200\$.. -- Feb. 96
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	.. -- Feb. 96
3,000,000	Camara	200	.. -- Jan. 96
8,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	10 000 -- Jan. 96
500,000	D. Tule	200	40 000 -- Jan. 96
1,000,000	Industrial Mineral	200	10 000 -- Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	6 1/2 p. a -- Aug. 95
4,000,000	Petropolis	200	5 000 -- Aug. 95
7,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	.. -- Jan. 97
360,000	Santa Luzia	200	6 000 -- Jan. 96

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 1st, 1896.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
American				
lug White Wing	654	Jan. 27	Baltimore	Wilton & C.
bk Julia	750	27	Pensacola	Azevedo, B. P. & C.
lug M. H. Tower	605	Feb. 4	Macao	V. W. Gilm & C.
bk C. S. Hulbert	991	14	New York	Geral de C. & I.
bk Baltimore	810	19	Baltimore	Watson, R. & C.
Austrian				
bk Emma	365	Feb. 11	Marseilles	To order
British				
4p E. J. Spicer	1068	Jan. 9	New York	Geral de C. & I.
bk Cashmere	1445	16	Leith	Gas Co.
bk Argonne	579	16	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & C.
sp Mozambique	1305	Feb. 8	Hull	Gia Co.
bk Salsomina	1011	8	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp Stavira	1099	8	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
bk Asyria	1098	8	Antwerp	Geral de C. & I.
sp Newman Hall	1449	9	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
bk Kaitlen	350	10	Swansea	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp W. H. Corsat	1328	10	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
sp Kaitlen	1653	11	Cardiff	Bras. Coal Co.
sp Z. King	1797	15	Pensacola	Geral de C. & I.
Danish				
bg Hasket	107	Jan. 13	Alloa	To order
bk Danit	240	Feb. 12	Norkopping	To order
lug Amie	192	28	Paranaqua	J. S. Couto & C.
Dutch				
bg Vlaanderen	467	Sept. 13	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & C.
German				
bk Freia	235	Jan. 26	Montevideo	To order
bk Marie	390	Feb. 7	Marseilles	To order
bk Frieda Malm	1797	11	Antwerp	A. Avenir & C.
bk Yarna	497	11	Westwick	Tunmer
ing Venezuela	400	21	Inbituba	Queiroz, M. & C.
Italian				
bk Orbe	772	Jan. 23	Marseilles	To order
bk Alpuo	513	Feb. 19	Marseilles	E. Ott & C.
Norwegian				
lug Chondor	295	Feb. 11	Westwick	C. Hecksher & C.
lug Chistatun	258	21	Mevorod	A. O. Maia
bk Inger	493	28	Norkopping	Geral de C. & I.
Portuguese				
bk Vas. da Gama	541	Jan. 13	Oporto	Costa Simões & C.
bk Nova Lile	414	15	Oporto	..
lug Argos	514	Feb. 15	Rosario	Comm. Nac. Co.
bk Venturina	537	21	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
bk Alhambra	504	22	Montevideo	Macedo Jr. & C.
Swedish				
bk Erik	387	27	London	Walter, C. & C.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE 'WATERS'"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of vantage:

1. They consume 80 qto less gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of utmost necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

Thomas Price,

30, Rua Gonçalves Dias.

Ask for



Chateau Lalugay

Sole importers:

ROMBAUER & Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA, RIO DE JANEIRO.

LONDON STORE

This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines, Liqueurs and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on request.

Alfredo Mendes & Marques

Ouvidor No. 34.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$800, 4 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

Companhia Serviços de Portos

Office:

No. 64, Rua do General Camara

Landing of goods, heavy machinery and live cattle. Floating Steam Crane for lifting up to 30 Tons weight.

Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and work shops at Toque-Toque, (Armação, near Nictheroy).

H. F. ORTON

Ship, Steamer and General
Commission Agent.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

VICTORIA,

P. O. Box 45.

Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Cable address: ORTON.

Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDER, Ayrshire } Scotland
POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire }

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

FILTROS PASTEUR FILTROS

VENDEM-SE NO DEPOSITO
DOS UNICOS AGENTES
de la Société anonyme du

FILTRE CHAMBERLAND
SYSTÈME PASTEUR
PARIS

Para o Brasil
EMANUELE CRESTA & C.
44, rua da Quitanda, 44
RIO DE JANEIRO

ALPINE HOUSE

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 68

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA TEREZA.
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position
and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,
being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and
entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore,
a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES
from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with
him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture
of Nectandra Amara, which might come
very handy in cases of sudden nausea or
any other disarrangement of the stomach
or intestines, so frequent during travels.
This marvellous remedy is accompanied
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:
Portuguese, English and French to facilitate
its use among natives and foreigners. For
sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at
the manufacturers' depot, No. 72, Rua S.
Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

THE FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

"GUARANTEED THE BEST"

**SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES**

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred
parts than any other type-bar machine,
thus reducing liability of getting out of
order. Any intelligent person can un-
derstand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-
tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed
of the best material, by the most skilled
workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided,
thus ensuring exact and permanent align-
ment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is
absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown
as soon as struck, and the work remains
in sight. Corrections are thus easily
made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward,
direct, and powerful, making it the most
perfect manifolder and mimeographer on
the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being in-
terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-
variably make what few repairs may be
needed themselves, thus saving cost of
repairer. The machine is therefore ex-
tremely economical.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without
changing parts.

Type Cleaning.—The types are cleaned
in five seconds time, without touching
with hands.

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands
or loss of time in changing ribbons, the
latter being reeled from the spool on
which it is purchased to the machine
spool.

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard,
with capital shift, locking shift, and
celluloid keys—the latter being black
and white, as recommended by eminent
oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic
paper shift ribbon changing device, ease
in making corrections, quickness of type
cleaning, and the fact that the work is
always in sight, it is the greatest time-
saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the
handsomest typewriter made, beautifully
nickel and japanned—an ornament as
well as an article of necessity.

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and
beautiful in appearance. Samples che-
erfully furnished upon application.

Price: \$90 with Table.

M. M. King & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Relojoaria da Bolsa

F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public
Departments, Banks, Companies,
Monasteries, etc., etc.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clocks for towers and public buildings also
for all articles concerning Watches and
Jewelry.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR, 32

Champagne Piper Heidsieck

From the old firm Heidsieck

ESTABLISHED IN 1785

Carte Blanche,

See,

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]

BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Messrs.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),
RODENBURG & Co. " "

GERB. KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M.^{me} M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind
in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large
stock of best English-made underwear
for Gentlemen and children.
Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to
order, most carefully made and
with promptness.

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

Dr. Waldés Garcia's

MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following:

Barcelona 1888—Paris 1889—Genoa 1892
Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysis made and approved by the Inspector of
Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the
London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton.
The result of their analysis made on the 3rd Nov-
ember, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of
peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable
proteins.

It is the only preparation which can be said to
be a tonic and most nourishing food.

Depôt at

No. B 1, RUA SENADOR DANTAS

IZAL

The non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant.
Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera
and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results
during the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be re-
commended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal.

Used on board the steamers of the principal Companies
It does not damage the decks.

Sold in bottles and gallon drums.

Sole agent for Brazil:

NESTOR SAMPAIO,

Rua da Alfandega, 40

Rio de Janeiro.

Samples and directions for use gratis on application.

S. Paulo**HAMMOND & Co.**

Engineers and Railway Contractors.

Importers of Machinery and Material.

Telegr. Address:

16, Rua Rosario,

Contractor S. Paulo.

P. O. Box 291

S. PAULO.

MACKENZIE COLLEGE

This College has opened a special course in the
English Language and Literature, for English-
speaking students.

The course will include Grammar, Rhetoric and
Literature, and will embrace all that is demanded
by the Academic Examinations of the University
of the State of New York.

University certificates, valid in any American
institution, will be issued to students who complete
satisfactorily any subject of the course.

For further information address the President,
Caixa 14, S. Paulo.

OSWALD EVANS & Co.

Import and Commission Merchants.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA

SÃO PAULO.

P. O. Box, 527.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited

VICTORIA STORE

8 B, Rua de São Bento
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Linens and
Bonnets Hats, Perf. soaps, and nearly every English
article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good
stock.

VICTORIA STORE

Caixa O.

São Paulo.

Shipping.

Oso. R. Penion. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & CO.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

Steamships.**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1896		
Date	Steamer	Destination
1896		
Mar. 10	Danube...	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 11	Magdalena	Southern and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2,
Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

O. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE STEAMERS.****LAMPORT & HOLT LINE****PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**

Wordsworth, Hevelius, Leibnitz, Coleridge and
Oalileo

sail at intervals calling at
BAHIA, and PERNAMBUCO
taking 1st class passengers at moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and
without the inconveniences of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

"BIELA"

sails 7th inst.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages and other information apply to the
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.****ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.****DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.**

Potosi	Nar. 4th
Orcana	Mar. 18th

Orcana does not take 2nd class passengers.
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.****ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFFE
and FLYING DUTCHMAN, passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

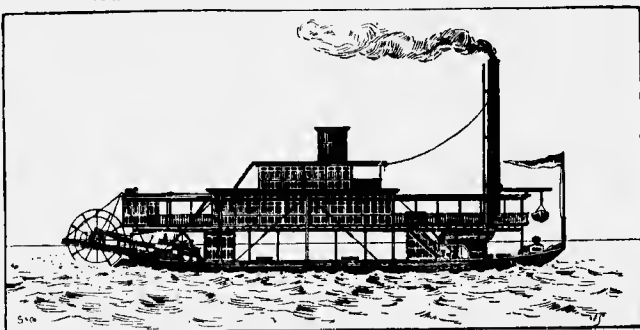
1st floor.

ST. JACOBS OIL**THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.**

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents
bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOELKE CO.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
King, Ferreira & Co., Agents for Brazil.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.

STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation,
and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.
Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.
Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service
on the Zambesi.

They were constructed in flashboard sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—
YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.**

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 3rd
and 18th of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

Passages Rates:	1st cl.	3rd cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen	500 Marks.	150/000
"—Lisbon	425 "	120/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

Rua da Alfandega, No. 63. Rio de Janeiro.

W. SAMSON & CO.**Steamship Agents**

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905

Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, " " 253

Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between *Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre*, calling at Para-
naguá, Destierro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.
Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. in-
variably.

The Steamer**ITAIPAVA**

with excellent accommodations for 1st and
3rd class passengers,
will sail for

*Paranaguá, Antonina, Destierro, Rio Grande,
Pelotas and Porto Alegre,*

Saturday, 7th inst. at 4 p. m.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche COSTEIRO, Rua da Saude 56, up to
the 6th.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing till 2 p. m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua 1º de Março, 49.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

CLEANED and REPAIRED.

H. Kiewer makes a specialty of

the above work.

All high class watches personally at-
tended to, and in every case the

workmanship is guaranteed.

74 RUA DO OUVIDOR 74

TO PHILATELISTS.**FOR SALE:**

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1896 Edition	Rs. 40000
Stanley Gibbons Descriptive Catalogue	" 50000
Price List 1896-6	" 40000
Serf Brothers' Catalogue, 1896	" 50000
Catalogue Maury	" 40000
Catalogue Barbin	" 40000
Manual du Collectionneur de Timbres	" 20000

**ARGENTINE POSTAGE STAMPS**

A nice Card, containing 32 genuine Ar-
gentine postage stamps, all different
kinds. Rs. 40000

**Postage Stamps of the South American
Republics:**

Paraguay, Chili, Uruguay and Peru.

A nice series of 32 varieties of stamps of
these neighboring countries, containing
some rare ones, sold at Rs. 00000

CASA PHILATELICA,

1 A, Travessa S. Francisco.

**A PENDULA SUISSA.****JEWELLER and WATCHMAKER**

American eight-day clocks, striking hours
and half-hours. Rs. 25000

American alarm clocks. Rs. 8000

No. 92, Rua dos Ourives.

LINDOLPHO P. SANTOS